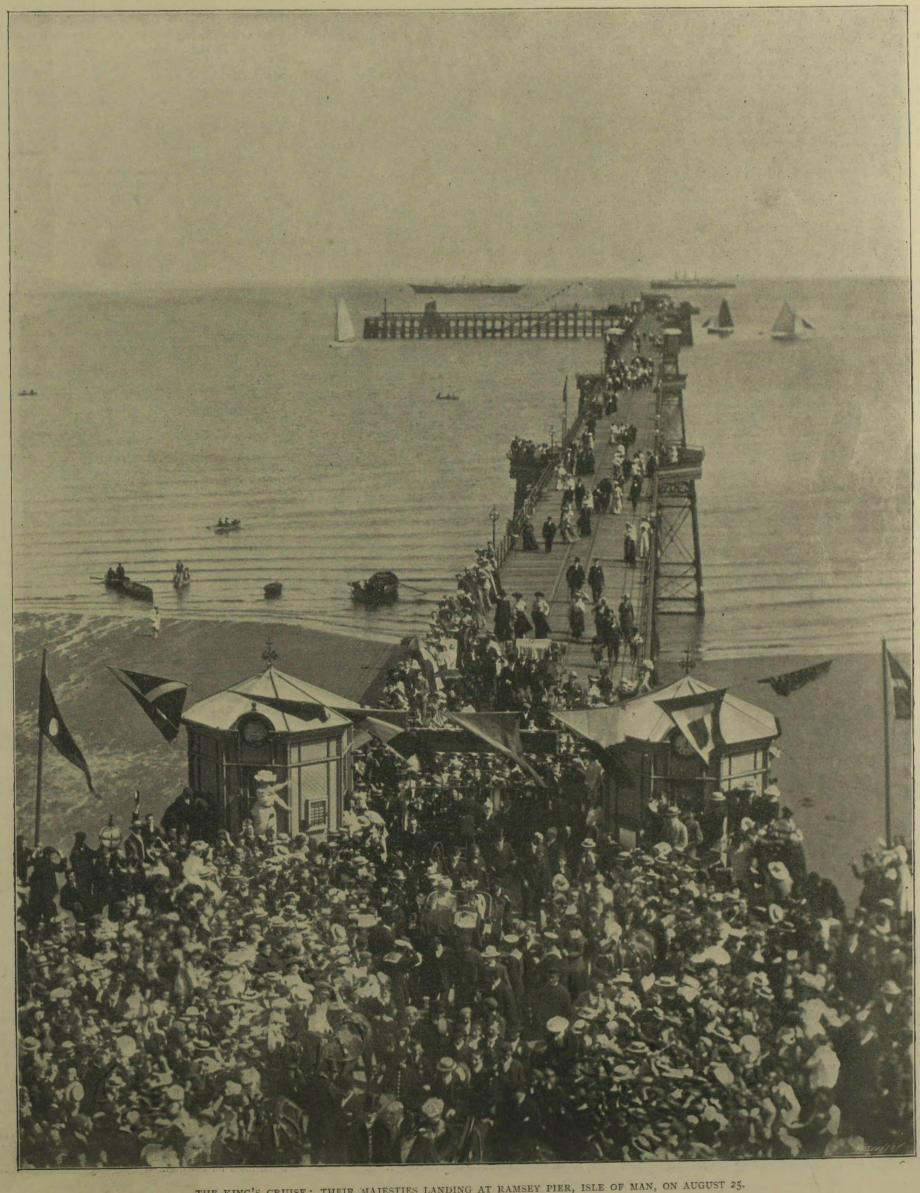
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No. 3306.—VOL. CXXI.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 30, 1902.

SIXPENCE.



THE KING'S CRUISE: THEIR MAJESTIES LANDING AT RAMSEY PIER, ISLE OF MAN, ON AUGUST 25. PHOTOGRAPH BY HARRISON.

King Edward and Queen Alexandra appear in their carriage in the immediate foreground of the picture. His Majesty wore a white hard felt hat,

OUR NOTE BOOK.

BY L. F. AUSTIN.

The Shah is gone. King Lewanika's glossy hat and frock-coat gladden us no more. The Indian troops are on their way home, leaving us to ponder the gloomy homilies of Anglo-Indians on the folly of entertaining sepoys. One writer affirms that every sepoy who has been in London will return to India with a deep contempt for the sahibs and mem-sahibs he used to reverence. our thoughtless hospitality to the Oriental. The next Mutiny may be expected about 1904. Some of the sepoys appear to have left a letter behind them, full of lively gratitude in picturesque, but inaccurate, English. This, no doubt, is a blind, intended to lull us into security while the writers are plotting treasons, stratagens, and spoils. The horrible inconvenience of our Empire is that we cannot invite to our shores representatives of dusky races subject to the King without convincing them that we have no caste. The sepoys are clapped on the back by 'Arry and hugged by 'Arriet, and they suppose these demonstrations to be our real manners, the extreme reserve practised by the sahibs and mem-sahibs towards the natives in India being only a cunning artifice. Now they have found us out they will respect us no more, and the foundations of our Indian sovereignty will break up.

I cherish a faint hope that, although we may lose India, we shall retain the respect of King Lewanika. He went away in his shining hat, enormously pleased with the multitude of his boxes. A century hence the English traveller in Barotseland may find that hat preserved under glass and worshipped as a fetish. reigning monarch may hear that our Empire has crumbled away, but he will swear by his ancestor, the great Lewanika, who crossed the seas and saw the English King, that it is not true. This comforts me a little. I can see the English traveller shedding tears of pride when he finds that the national anthem of Barotseland is a variation of a famous old English song, "Where Did You Get That Hat?" But we must think of the perils that now beset us. Is it certain that the Shah is impressed by our institutions? When he visited the "Zoo," and saw the hippopotamus, he asked Mr. Bartlett what were the uses of that huge and ill-favoured beast. Mr. Bartlett had to confess that it was no use whatever. "Then why is its species not exterminated?" inquired the Shah severely. This troubles me. He may think that a people who keep an ugly and useless brute in luxury must be hastening to decay. He may even suspect that the introduction of the hippopotamus to him, the King of Kings, was a studied affront. So we may as well make up our minds that Persia will throw herself into the arms of Russia. This is how we ruin the Empire by offhand politeness to distinguished strangers.

As for the popular greeting to the Boer Generals at Southampton and Waterloo, it is still the theme of bitter croaking. All the fruits of our hard-bought victory were destroyed in a few minutes by that dreadful humiliation of the national character. Can nothing be done to restrain the people who assemble at railway stations from such ill-omened transports? Why not prescribe a code of etiquette for the reception of De Wet? One cheer might be allowed. Any person so far forgetting the public welfare as to cry "Good old De Wet!" should be conducted to the nearest magistrate. I am in favour of strong measures, but cannot resist a misgiving that they would be ineffectual. Perhaps the Government had better consider the expediency of forbidding visits which excite such thoughtless enthusiasm. What is the good of living in a sea-girt isle if we cannot keep off the insinuating stranger who threatens to undermine our authority in the world by appealing to our weakness for romantic generosity? Precautions should be taken to prevent him from landing in disguise. Every foreign tourist might be required to produce a passport certifying that he was not De Wet. In Mr. Wells's amusing story, "The Sea Lady," a mermaid lands at Folkestone, and worms herself into the confidence of a British matron. woman to a friend. "She has come to Folkestone to get a soul." Our national vice is that we have too much soul, so we must not be allowed to bestow it on

But there is no end to our enervating follies. Here's a fiery correspondent of the Spectator who says that far too much lenity is shown in this country to wicked politicians. We denounce men for striving to subvert the State, and then we dine with them as if nothing had happened. I met at dinner recently an old friend with the most detestable opinions. He looks on me as politically no better than a son of Belial. There was a distinguished foreigner present who betrayed some nervousness at first, and eyed us both with apprehension. Then he said that when he returned to his country and related that he had seen us dine together in amity, instead of staining the club cutlery with each other's blood, he would not be credited. Friendships are sometimes

severed by politics in England. There was a time when a partisan thought himself favoured by Providence when he had the chance of cutting off an opponent's head. Macaulay notes that Sir Robert Walpole was the first English statesman who did not think that a point of duty. Then the national degeneracy began, and now we often dine with the man. we have held up to odium as a public enemy. There have been brilliant exceptions to this effeminacy. When Sir Robert Peel was thrown from his horse and killed, his bitterest foes joined in the eulogies of his friends. Brougham, sneering at Peel's bad riding, said, "A statesman has only to ride like a sack and he may die like a demi-god." I doubt whether anyone could now achieve this flower of tasteful comment on the death of a public man.

In more robust countries there is a disposition to make criticism a perilous occupation. Theatrical managers in Paris are said to be combining to suppress dramatic critics-that is to say, critics who award blame and not praise. The argument is that the manager is just as much entitled as any other dealer to be protected against people who seek to injure his wares. Let a writer warn the public against drinking a certain wine-merchant's brandy, and the merchant will get redress from a sympathetic jury. Useless for the critic to say "Other persons may like this brandy, but, as it does not suit me, I have a right to say so." "A play," says the Paris manager,-" is an article of trade. You may praise it if you like; but you have no right to damage it by printing a hostile opinion which keeps people away from my theatre." . There is force in this; but it ought to go further. If hostile print is to be treated as libel, hostile speech should be treated as slander. playgoer who attends the première of a new piece to defame it among his friends, in the street, in the café? If you revile a play at a dinner-party, why should not a friend of the playwright or the manager lay an information against you?

The most intolerable critic is he who maintains that he also produces an article of trade. His customers buy his paper for his wit, gaiety, or what not. He makes no secret that he writes about a play solely to amuse his own readers, often at the playwright's expense. Critics of this kind are numerous in Paris; in London they would be regarded as immoral. Here the critic is just endured as a person who briefly tells you what the book or play is about. He would never dream of suggesting that his criticism is of more account than either. I see that a publisher, in one of those rare letters which publishers write to the newspapers, complains that the reviewer is fond of heading his article with a title of his own invention. If the book is a modest work on pisciculture, he will call his review "A Kettle of Fish," and the public, impatient to purchase so valuable a work, ask for it at the bookseller's under this painfully misleading name. The complaint is very just, and I hope that all reviewers will mend their ways, and sacrifice an attractive headline to the interests of truth. But they may reflect with pride that they are so little open to reproach.

A few years ago there was an outcry against the cyclist, who was said to make the highways impossible for pedestrians and carriages. The rural police lay in wait for him, and his appearance before the magistrates was a common incident of country life. But now he is overshadowed by a greater offender. It is the owner of the motor-car who favours the magistrates with his company. He explains that his car unaccountably escaped from his control, or that he was in a great hurry to reach a railway-station, or that the rural police are quite incapable of testing the speed of motors. The controversy is growing acute. Prophets tell us that the motor-car will supersede the horse. likely; but in the meantime the highways are obviously designed for horse traffic. It was plain seventy years ago that the locomotive would supersede the stage-coach; but that was not urged as a reason for running trains on the high road. As motor-cars will multiply, and as a high speed is essential to their utility, they must be driven a costly undertaking; but the alternative of a great traffic at railway speed on the ordinary roads is surely untenable.

There is a fond delusion in the mind of the motorist that all will be well if drivers are compelled to take out certificates of proficiency, to carry numbers, to slacken speed in towns and villages. A magistrate who calls himself an "enthusiastic motorist" suggests that the lawful limit of speed should be fifteen miles an hour. It is affecting to see the soul of justice striving to reconcile a passion for the motor-car with the sense of public duty. But does any student of human nature really believe that cars which are built to travel forty miles an hour can be subjected to a law which denies the very reason of their being? What pleasure can the enthusiastic motorist have if he is not to exceed a petty pace from milestone to milestone? Science cries out against such a restriction. But science must make its own roadways.

A WILD MAN'S HOLIDAY.

I wish to make a nice distinction between poachers and poachers. The man who is nothing but a poacher I regard as one only in the strict literal sense. Such a man is rare to-day. Formerly he went to the woods as another man went to the Bar. He lived like a gentleman upon other men's venison, and was beneath the pleasure of salt-pork broth. He would swagger about the hamlet with a deer on his back. The deer was but a carcase (at sixpence the pound) to him. He has lately stooped to dictate his autobiography, which may be bought over the counter. A less majestical note was never sounded. He turned gamekeeper, and no doubt touched his cap for half-asovereign and stared at his palm for a crown. He is, in short, "one of God's creatures." But the nobler one I have in mind seemed to bear high office in the scheme of the natural world. He was one that might have done great evil, but, as if invested with the mitre of no earthly episcopate, he did great good-one who understood and was of service to grass and stream and tree in more ways than are acknowledged by our philosophy, whose place will not easily be filled. A mighty man, capable of killing anything and of sparing anything too, he was so exquisitely skilful in his own trade that he might, perhaps, have been a poet or a leader of men had he wished. He was a true scholar in his kind. The pedants who peep and botanise and cry "allium" or "cnicus" to one another in the awful woods, and the sublime enthusiasts who cannot see the earth for the flowers, were equally beneath him. He would give twelve hours a day at least to the open air, as a scholar to his books. Thus he had acquired a large erudition which would probably have exhausted a whole field of inquiry if written down. It is fortunate that faultless observers like this leave nothing to posterity, since it leaves us in these latter days free to feel ourselves discoverers when we come upon what hundreds have known during the last thousand years. In the case of this man, the knowledge came out not so much in speech-of which he was economical—as in an infinite fact—

Wearing all that weight Of learning, lightly like a flower.

It was shown in the way he stepped in the woods, in the way he laid his ear to the bare ground (not the grass) to ascertain a distant noise of footsteps. I have seen him lose a wood-pigeon by an interrupted aim, and, standing without sound or motion, shoot the bird, that returned to its branch, enchanted by the absence of hostile signs, for his very slother were more the work of nature than the for his very clothes were more the work of nature than the tailor, and matched the trees like a hawk or a November moth. He never touched alcohol. But he used to say, There's beer in these ash-stoles stronger than they brew in the town, and I daren't take more. As for spirits. . ." He found more than a substitute for them in the mettle-some air of autumnal dawns. His belief in the earth as a living thing was almost a superstition. I shall not forcet here her that the column to a hill top one autumn dot. forget how he took me to a hill-top one autumn day, when the quiet gave birth to sound after sound as we listened and let our own silence grow. By a process of elimination he set aside the wind, the birds, the falling leaves, the water, and tried to capture for my sake the low hum which was the earth making music to itself. And what I heard I can no more describe than the magic of an excellent voice when once it is silent. "Depend upon it, that means something," he said. "And now"—there was a sharp report, and a hare that I had not noticed bounded as if it had fallen from a great height, and lay dead. He lived a wandering life as a seller of plaster casts. Having been caught once, I remarked that his captor must have been a clever man. "A fool, Sir," he replied; "a fool. He'd been after me a hundred times, and I had fooled him all but once." During the "easy season" i.e., when sport was at its height, and when he could not possibly be caught-he came to his native hamlet and did outdoor services. It was at one time his practice to deliver a tithe of his poached game at the cottages of the sick, infirm, or poor, as a present from the Squire, a notoriously ungenerous man. His occupation had made him indifferent to the future or the past. None ever chattered less about past happiness and future pain. He seemed to owe a duty to the present moment of which he partook as if he were eating ripe fruit. Even a piece of drudgery or a keen sorrow never drove his intelligence backward or forward; pain he took as one takes medicine, on trust. Thus he was a small, though not a poor, talker. Venturing once to greet him pleasantly with the long beginning of a story, when I found him seated without any visible occupation, and noting his irritation, I remarked that I supposed he was not doing anything; to which he answered "Yes, nothing!" doing anything; to which he answered "Yes, nothing!" and continued. At one time of his life he heard that a considerable sum of money had been left to him. A year later, the foundering of a ship left his fortunes unchanged; and that afternoon, out in the fields, he shot every pigeon at which he raised his gun. Birds of prey he would never shoot, even to show his skill. Jackdaws were always spared; he used to say that there was "a bit of God" in that bird. It was raticable too, they have and there he noticeable, too, that here and there he spared game birds, though he despised the race. I have seen him raise his gun and drop it again, not without a sigh as the bird flew off, observing that there was "something in the bird" which stayed his hand. In men, as in birds and beasts, he was anxious to see individuality, and loved beasts, he was anxious to see individuality, and loved the creature that possessed and used it. The only time I ever saw him use contempt was towards a beggar who had soiled his calling by theft. A good beggar, a good thief, anything beyond which "the force of Nature could no further go," he reverenced. And he was a good poacher, glorying in the name. He died polishing the white steel on his gun. white steel on his gun.

THE PLAYHOUSES.

"THERE'S MANY A SLIP," AT THE HAYMARKET

If the Haymarket managers must needs revive an old French play instead of encouraging fresh native work, it is as well they should stage "There's Many a Slip," as Captain Marshall names his new and (its anachronistic witticisms apart) acceptable version of Scribe and Legouvé's "Bataille de Dames." For here is an ingenious if mechanical comedy of intrigue and advenistic witticisms apart) acceptable version of Scribe and Legouvé's "Bataille de Dames." For here is an ingenious if mechanical comedy of intrigue and adventure that, with its romantic setting of Bonapartist insurrection, allows of, and in the present production obtains, picturesque costumes and scenery. Here is a pretty and entertaining fairy-tale which combines with the sentiment dear to Haymarket audiences plenty of sprightly fun and smart word-fencing. Above all, herein is contained a showy feminine rôle which has already claimed the services of Mrs. Stirling and Mrs. Kendal, and is capitally suited to the artificial but delightful talent of Miss Winifred Emery. What could better exploit Miss Emery's exquisitely mannered emotional gifts than the sentimental situation of the Comtesse d'Autreval, forced to suppress her love of a young Napoleonic refugee and to assist his courtship of a younger rival? What could better illustrate this artist's high comedy versatility and enchanting vivacity than the long duel (it should be conducted much more briskly) in which the Countess's mother-wit, employed in aid of the hunted hero, foils again and again the angry cunning of his Royalist pursuer! The lady, indeed, has the best of every bout, and her adversary is called on to do little more than display, as his representative, Mr. H. B. Irving, can easily display, a certain stereotyped truculence. More fortunately placed than Mr. Irving, Miss Daisy Thimm and Mr. Marsh Allen obtain a few acting chances as the young sweethearts; while Mr. Cyril Maude, with his quaint and almost pathetic humour, gives quite an appealing personality to the farcical character of the brave poltroon Gustave de Grignon, whose father must surely have been Bob Acres.

"LADY FOLLY" AT THE GRAND, FULHAM. Bob Acres.

"LADY FOLLY" AT THE GRAND, FULHAM.

This week a new sporting drama, written by Mr. Stephen Pritt, and named both after a horse and after one of the play's heroines, "Lady Folly," obtained its first London production at the Grand Theatre, Fulham, and London production at the Grand Theatre, Fulham, and gave promise of achieving a highly successful career on its prospective provincial tour. Its story is written round a young peer's racing and love affairs. There are the usual two heroines of very different characters, and the one who loves her nobleman pour le bon motif, Miss Ada Barton represents with a very pretty sincerity. The cast, which also includes Miss Garet-Charles and Mr. Herbert Terry, is quite adequate to the occasion.

THE AUTUMN OPERA SEASON.

Messrs. Frank Rendle and Neil Forsyth, greatly daring, Messrs. Frank Kendie and Neil Forsyth, greatly daring, began on the night of Aug. 25 an Autumn Opera Season with the Moody-Manners Company at Covent Garden. A good house received the ever-popular "Carmen," which, with Miss Zélie de Lussan in the title-rôle, went with its usual fine alternation of passion and lightness. Miss Anna Hickisch made a bright and melodious Michaela; and Mr Philip Brozel sustained the part of Don José with the autument gradit alike from a musical and histrionic point. the utmost credit alike from a musical and histrionic point

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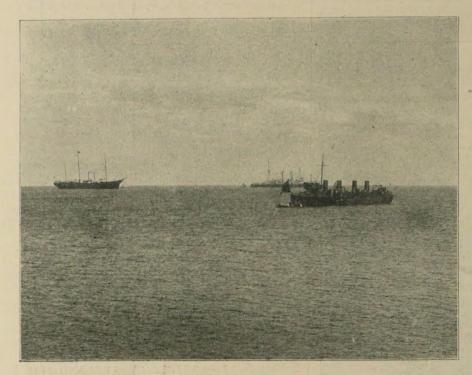
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THE KING'S CRUISE: THEIR MAJESTIES' VISIT TO PEMBROKE AND THE ISLE OF MAN.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY ALBERT ROLLINGS, PEMBROKE, AND HARRISON, DOUGLAS.

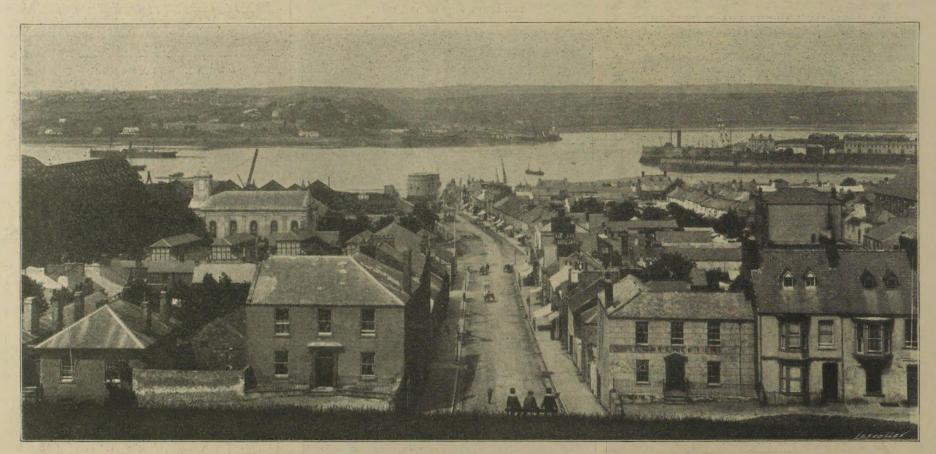


HIS MAJESTY'S VACHT AND ESCORT IN RAMSEY BAY, AUGUST 25.

The "Victoria and Albert" is lying on the left of the picture.



MANX PEOPLE AWAITING THE ARRIVAL OF THE KING AND QUEEN AT DOUGLAS ELECTRIC STATION, 6 P.M., AUGUST 25.



PEMBROKE STREET AND COMMERCIAL ROW, UP WHICH THEIR MAJESTIES PASSED UPON THEIR RETURN DRIVE FROM COLONEL LAMBTON'S.

The Church is the Royal Dockyard Church, inside the walls of the Yard.



ST. GOWAN'S CHAPEL, NEAR PEMBROKE, SHOWING THE STEPS DOWN WHICH THEIR MAJESTIES PASSED ON AUGUST 23.



THE STACK ROCKS, PEMBROKE, ROUND WHICH THE KING AND QUEEN DROVE.



THE KING'S VISIT TO PEMBROKE, AUGUST 23: THE AVENUE UP WHICH THEIR MAJESTIES DROVE FROM THE LANDING STAGE AT THE DOCK.

The Dockyard shird with the hole near the roof is that in which his Majesty's yacht, the "Victoria and Albert," was built.



OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

THE KING'S CRUISE.

After a stay extending over nearly five weeks at Cowes, King Edward left the Isle of Wight at three o'clock on the afternoon of Aug. 21, and departed on a prolonged cruise. A salute was fired by the guard-ship Australia and the battery of the Royal Yacht Squadron as the Victoria and Albert set sail. At six o'clock the same evening his Majesty's yacht dropped anchor at Weymouth, which was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. Before sunrise the following morning the yacht was again under way, and arrived at Milford Hayen occasion. Before sunrise the following morning the yacht was again under way, and arrived at Milford Haven about seven p.m. At noon on Saturday their Majesties landed at the Royal Dockyard. They drove to the residence of Colonel Lambton, brother of Commodore Lambton of the royal yacht, and paid a private visit. Along the route crowds gathered to give the King and Queen a hearty reception. At four a.m. on Sunday the Victoria and Albert continued her voyage and, having touched at Holyhead for letters, reached Douglas Bay about half-past five the same evening. His Majesty appeared on deck, and the Speaker of the House of Keys went on board to pay his respects. During the night the yacht cast anchor in Ramsey Bay, and just before noon on Aug. 25, King Edward and Queen Alexandra landed on Aug. 25, King Edward and Queen Alexandra landed at the Queen's Pier, Ramsey, where they were received by Sir James Gell, Acting-Governor of the Isle of Man, the Speaker of the House of Keys, the Bishop of Sodor and Man, Mr. Hall Caine, and several members of the Manx Legislature. Members of the Manx Royal Navy Reserved drew the carriage to the shoreward end of the pier, where the horses were put in, and the party moved away in the direction of Peel. At Bishopscourt, the Palace of the See



Photo. Mardl and Fox

MR. E. M. MEREWEATHER, NEW LIEUTENANT - GOVERNOR OF MALTA.

anchored in Brodick Bay. Their Majesties and Princess Victoria drove to Brodick Castle, where a message of welcome awaited them from the Duchess of Hamilton, who was twelve miles away at Dugery. Mr. Patrick Murray, her Grace's factor, entertained the royal party

inundation of Lower Egypt, for the Assiout barrage has done admirable work, and has raised the level of the Ibrahimieh Canal fifty-eight inches, and has thus sayed the situation in Middle Egypt. Thus, it is said, the revenues resulting from the harvest will produce a sum almost sufficient to pay the cost of the undertaking. On the left of our large Illustration of the Assiout barrage is shown the navigation channel through which all vessels going up or down the Nile must pass. As regards the Assouan dam, we give an Illustration of the four locks of the navigation channel at that point. The third Illustration shows how the sluices that point. The third Illustration shows how the sluices of the Assouan dam are raised by a series of winches placed at intervals on the roadway which runs along the top of the great stone barrier.

THE NEW LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF MALTA.

The Hon. E. Marsh Merewether, the new Lieutenant-Governor and Chief Secretary to the Government of Malta, who has now taken up his duties, was born in Matta, who has now taken up his duties, was both in 1858. He was educated at Harrow, and entered the Straits Settlements Civil Service. In 1882 he was appointed Acting Collector of Land Revenue at Singapore. He held various other appointments, becoming British Resident at Selangor in 1901. From this he has passed to Malta.

A MAFEKING TROPHY CLOCK.

An ingenious clock, which forms a curious memento of the Siege of Mafeking, has been made by a Mr. Gerrans, who was employed as an engineer to execute artillery repairs in the town during the investment. The clock itself is fixed into the base of a 100-pounder Long Tom shrapnel-shell which was fixed into the town by the



THE NEW SPORT: THE PUSHBALL MATCH AT HEADINGLEY, AUGUST 23-A GOOD RUN BY ENGLAND.

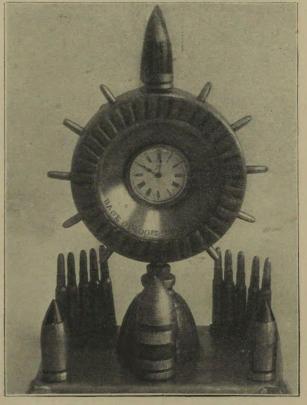
of Sodor and Man, their Majesties had some light of Sodor and Man, their Majesties had some light refreshment and were photographed. As they continued their journey to Peel, a little boy ran alongside the carriage and threw his Majesty a sprig of white heather, which King Edward caught, and acknowledged by calling out, "Thank you; this will bring me luck!" Their Majesties visited the ruins of Peel Castle, and after an al fresco luncheon went on to the Typwald Hill, where

to the Tynwald Hill, where Mr. Hall Caine explained to his Majesty the ancient ceremony of promulgating the Acts of the Legislature on July 5 every year. Another hour's drive brought the royal visitors to Croukbourne, where Mr. A. W. Moore, Speaker of the House of Keys, entertained their Majesties to afternoon tea. Douglas, which is at present thronged with visitors, gave the King and Queen an enthusiastic reception. From Douglas their Majesties travelled the seventeen miles back to Ramsey by electric car, and before returning to the yacht the King ex-pressed to Mr. Hall Caine, the Member for Ramsey, his deep appreciation of the welcome that had been afforded him. The novelist assured the King that he had given the Manx people a great and lasting pleasure, and his Majesty replied that it had been a still greater pleasure to him to come. At one o'clock in the afternoon of Aug. 26 the Victoria and Albert appeared off Arran and

at tea. The King was particularly delighted with the old Scotch flower garden.

THE NILE DAM.

Reports from the Egypt Irrigation Department announce that there is no cause for anxiety with regard to the



CLOCK MADE OF BOER SHELLS AND BULLETS.

Boers. The front of this is decorated with the rifling band of a gun and with Mauser bullets. From the casing of the same 100-pounder shell the base of the clock has been manufactured, and the front decorations are formed by small Nordenfeldt shots, which were captured with a Nordenfeldt gun from Lieutenant Nisbet's armoured train at Creepan. These shots were fired back into

shots were fired back into Mafeking during the siege. The back decorations are two Mauser clips filled with bullets, all of which were fired into the beleaguered township. The central pillar, which carries the clock, is made from the front part of a 7-pounder shell, which was taken by the Boers when Dr. Jame-son surrendered at Doornkop. This was also fired into Mafeking. At the back of the clock is a little door carrying on the outside a circular mirror and on the inside a porand on the inside a por-trait of General Baden-Powell. The clock was made at Mafeking, and was presented to Mr. Chamberlain by the inventor.



THE PUSHBALL MATCH: A KEEN STRUGGLE BETWEEN ENGLAND AND AMERICA.

lish team were opposed in the game of pushball, which is new in this country. The

game is played with a giant ball, resembling an Asso-ciation football, and on general lines the play is not unlike that of the favourite

A NEW SPORT.

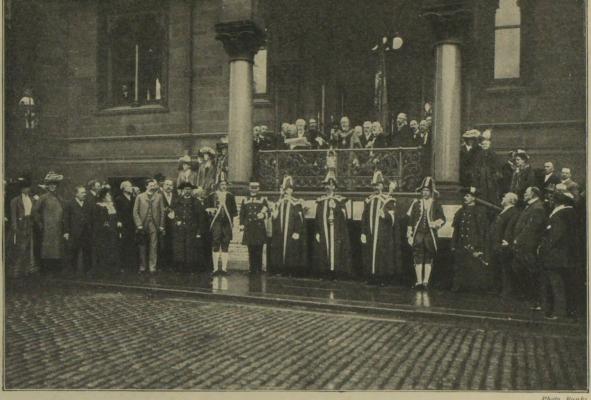
On Saturday last, at Headingley, in Yorkshire,

an American and an Eng-

winter sport. There is, however, no kicking, the ball being "pushed" by the players' hands. Saturday's game resulted in a victory for America, the United States team scoring 11 points to England's 4.

THE SHAH'S VISIT. Last week we chronicled the arrival of the Shah at Victoria Station and his installation as the King's guest at Marlborough House. On his first day he drove through London, and is said to have been and is said to have been greatly impressed by the ease with which the police controlled the vast traffic of the Metropolis. In the afternoon he heard an organ recital, and then proceeded to Madame Tussaud's Exhibition. He inquired for the model of his late father, and Mr. John Tussaud replied that it had been burnt in a fire but been burnt in a fire, but he would see that another was prepared to take its place. His own model amused his Majesty greatly, and he was quick to recog-nise Mr. Balfour in wax, After dinner the Shah visited the Empire Theatre, where he was delighted with the performing dogs. On Aug. 20 the Shah, attended

by his Grand Vizier and suite, visited the King at Portsmouth. King Edward had left Cowes before noon, and crossed the Solent in the *Victoria and Albert*, escorted by the *Osborne*. Shortly before the arrival of the Shah's train, which, by the way, his Persian Majesty had stipulated should not run quicker than twenty-five miles an hour, King Edward, in Admiral's uniform, left the yacht and pro-



THE PRESTON GUILD MERCHANT: THE CLERK PROCLAIMING THE GUILD, AUGUST 23.

The Preston Guild Merchant was preclaimed for the second time on August 23 before the Guild Mayor, the Earl of Derby, in the Market Square. Blue-gowned halberdiers, trumpeters, and the bellman lent picturesqueness to the scene, and the maces of the Corporation were carried by the town sergeants. After a fanfare the bellman rang his bell, the beadle cried, "Oyez, oyez, oyez!" and the guild clerk read the proclamation in the ancient terms.

Marlborough House in the evening and dined with Prince Arthur of Connaught, who has taken a large share of the task of entertaining our distinguished visitor.

The following day his Majesty received deputations and lunched at the Persian Legation. He afterwards paid a brief visit to Westminster Abbey, concluding the day at the Hippodrome. On Aug. 22 the Shah arrived at

an exhibition of animated pictures, and has provided himself with a complete cinematograph equipment, which he is taking back with him to Persia. Saturday was devoted to a visit to Windsor, where the Shah laid a wreath on the tomb of Queen Victoria, and in the evening he was present at a magnificent display of fireworks at the Crystal Palace. On the Sunday he paid a visit to the Zoo-logical Cardens in Pagert's logical Gardens in Regent's Park, where for the first time he made the acquaint-ance of the hippopotamus. On Monday morning, Aug. 25, the Shah, accompanied by Prince Arthur of Connaught, the Marquis of Lansdowne, and others, left Marlborough House and proceeded to Victoria Station, where he took train for Dover. There he embarked on the *Empress*, and, escorted by the cruisers Narcissus and Galatea, crossed the Channel to Calais. From Calais he despatched to King Edward a most cordial telegram of thanks for the happy time he had spent in London, and for all that the King, Queen, and the Prince of Wales had done for his entertainment. He particularly

In the evening he enjoyed

noted "l'agréable accompagnement de son Altesse le Prince Arthur de Connaught.

THE LARGEST LINER AFLOAT.

On Aug. 21 there was launched from the yard of Messrs. Harland and Wolff, at Belfast, the steam-ship Cedric.



NEW ISSUES OF COLONIAL STAMPS.

In the top line the stamps include new issues of the Straits Settlements, value 1 cent and 30 cents, a New Zealand halfpenny with a new design, a Hayti stamp of 1 centime with the surcharge of the Provisional Government, and four new Northern Nigeria stamps for 3d., 1d., 2d., 2d., 2d., 2d., 2d., 2d. In the lower line are the new Natal King Edwards, value 3d. and 6d., the Malta surcharge with the curious typographical error which we noted in a former issue, the Mauritius 4 cents, 6 cents, 12 cents, and 25 cents with the new surcharge "Postage and Revenue." For these stamps we are indebted to two firms, Messrs. Bright and Son and Mr. Ewen.

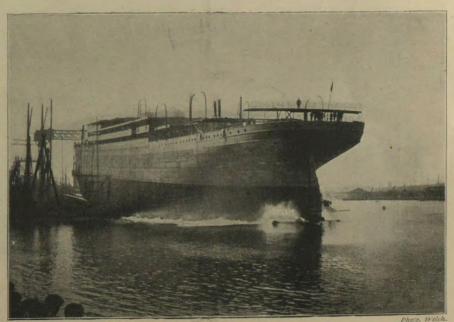
ceeded to the railway platform, where the King welcomed the Shah, and as a royal salute was fired by the ships the Shah, and as a royal salute was fired by the ships in Portsmouth Harbour the two monarchs went on board the *Victoria and Albert*. There they were shortly joined by the Prince of Wales, and lunch was then served. After lunch the royal party proceeded to the forward deck, where the Queen and Princess Victoria took several photographs. The Shah returned to

Woolwich to see the review of the Royal Artillery. A force numbering over one thousand went by in column of batteries, and again at a trot in column of brigade divisions, finally thundering past at a gallop. Lord Roberts and his staff were on the ground in full review order. The Shah then visited the Arsenal, where he was tremendously impressed by seeing the 40-ton steam-hammer forging the breech ring of a great gun.

which has the distinction of being the largest liner in the world. She is a twin-screw vessel of 21,000 tons register, is 700 ft. long by 75 ft. beam; her carrying capacity is 18,400 tons; and she can accommodate 3000 passengers and a crew of 350. The *Cedric* is intended for the service between Liverpool and New York, and she is expected to be ready for sea about November. Many thousands of persons witnessed the launch.



HILL HOUSE, DERSINGHAM, RECENTLY PURCHASED WITH THE ESTATE BY THE PRINCE OF WALES FOR £7000.



THE LAUNCH OF THE LARGEST PASSENGER-VESSEL AFLOAT: THE "CLDRIC" TAKING THE WATER AT BELFAST ON AUGUST 21.

MIMIC WARFARE AT PORTSMOUTH HARBOUR.

DRAWN BY F. T. JANE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST AT P RISMOUTH.

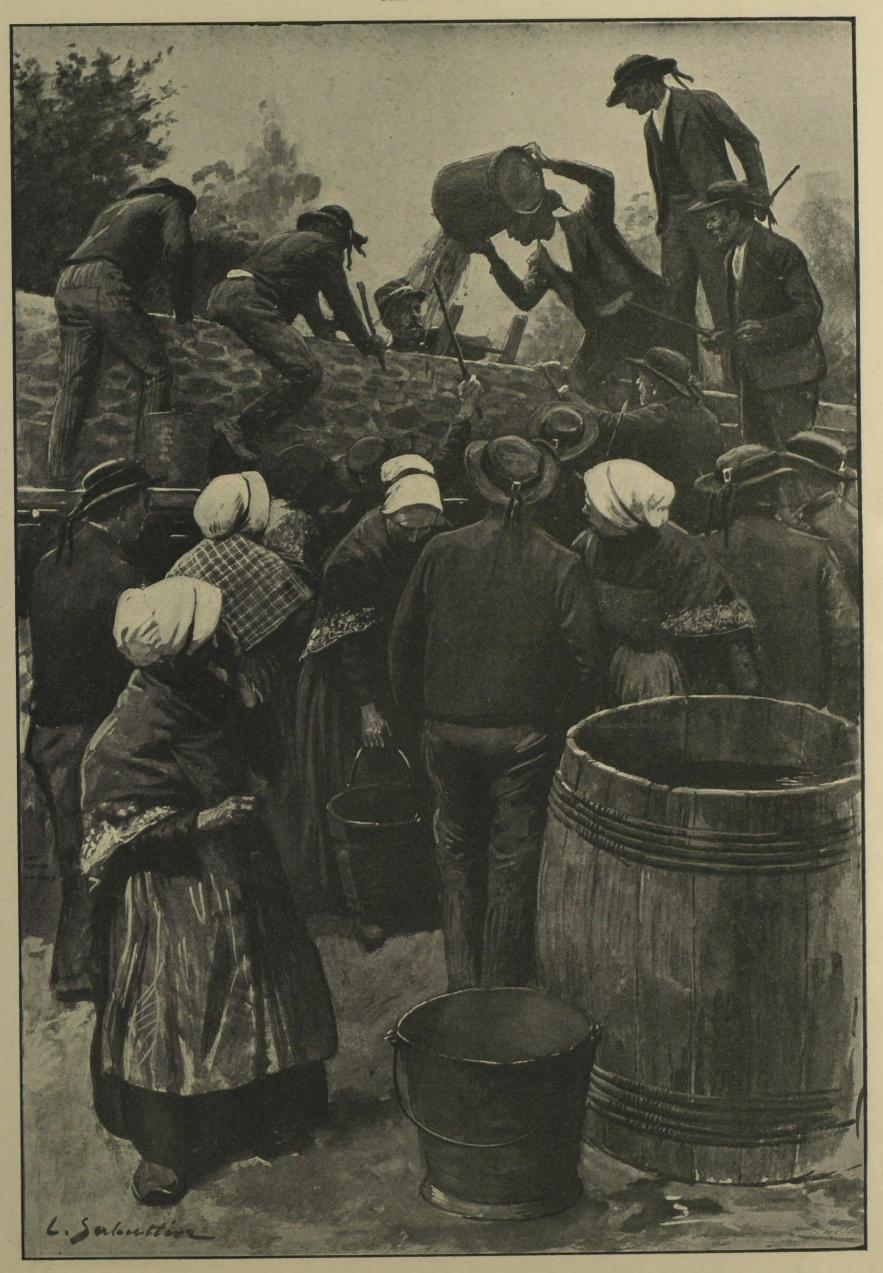


THE NIGHT ATTACK ON THE FORTS BY TORPEDO-BOAT DESTROYERS: GARRISON ARTILLERY REPELLING THE VESSELS.

Additional interest was lent to this manauvre by the fact that two submarines, which arrived at Portsmouth during the week, were expected to participate. Thousands of people watched the practice in hopes of seeing these new craft force the harbour.

The destroyers rushed in under the searchlights on the night of August 25, but nothing was seen of the submarines, and if they attacked at all, they must have got in unobserved by the defence. The authorities refuse all information.

THE FRENCH RELIGIOUS AGITATION: A STATE OF SIEGE.



THE DEFENCE OF THE CONVENT SCHOOL AT PLOUDANIEL ON AUGUST 18.

The Breton peasantry, determined to oppose the expulsion of the sisters, put the convent school in a state of defence, and compelled the police to carry it by assault. Sticks and the flats of sabres were used, and the defenders contrived to beat off the first attack by deluging the police with dirty water. Finally the sisters had to capitulate.

THE KING'S CRUISE: PREPARATIONS ON BOARD HIS MAJESTY'S YACHT.

DRAWN BY HIS MAJESTY'S GRACIOUS PERMISSION BY F. T. JANE, OUR SPECIAL ARTIST ON BOARD THE YACHT.



GETTING THE "VICTORIA AND ALBERT" READY FOR SEA, AUGUST 20.

THE NEW PLAY AT THE HAYMARKET THEATRE, AUGUST 23.

DRAWN BY ALLAN STEWART.



Comtesse d'Autreval (Miss Winifred Emery).

Baron de Grignon (Mr. Cyril Maude).

Baron Montrichard (Mr. H. B. Irving).

THE SCENE FROM THE THIRD ACT OF "THERE'S MANY A SLIP": THE TRICKING OF THE PREFECT.

The audience noted with curiosity the extraordinary likeness which Mr. Irving (as the Prefect) bore to his distinguished father.

THE WORK OF REPATRIATION IN SOUTH AFRICA.

DRAWN BY G. MONTBARD.



A BOER FAMILY RETURNING TO THEIR RUINED HOMESTEAD.



THROWING THE DJERRID.

THE COMPLETION OF THE GREAT NILE DAM: SCENES AT ASSIGUT AND ASSOUAN.

PHOTOGRAPHS SUPPLIED BY MESSRS, JOHN AIRD AND CO., THE CONTRACTORS.



THE SOUTH SIDE OF THE ASSIOUT BARRAGE, VIEWED FROM THE WEST BANK OF THE RIVER.



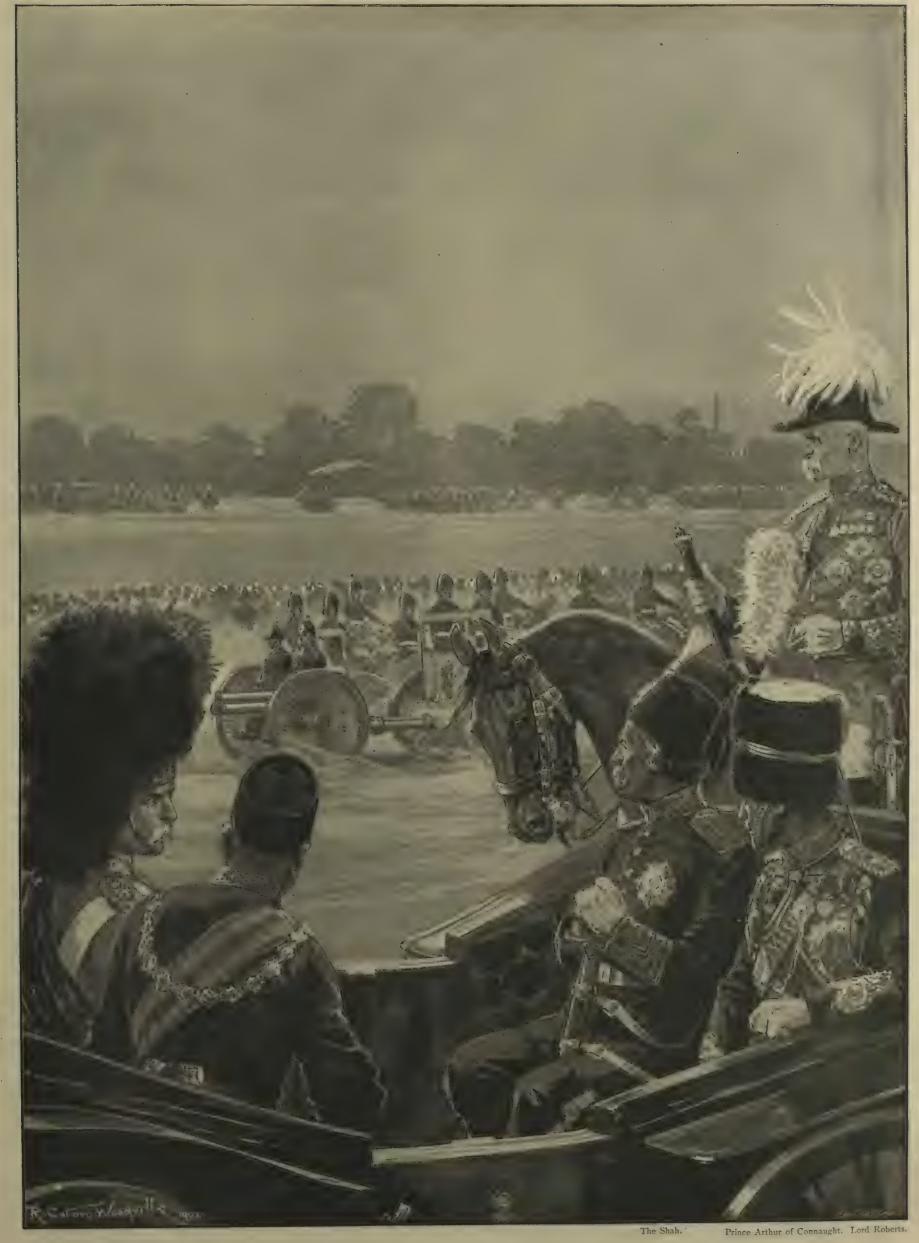
THE NORTH END OF THE ASSOUAN NAVIGATION CHANNEL, SHOWING THE LOCKS.



THE TOP OF THE ASSOUAN DAM, SHOWING THE WINCHES FOR WORKING THE SLUICES.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA'S VISIT TO GREAT BRITAIN.

DRAWN BY R. CATON WOODVILLE.



THE REVIEW OF THE ROYAL ARTILLERY AT WOOLWICH BEFORE THE PERSIAN MONARCH ON AUGUST 22: HIS MAJESTY WITNESSING THE GALLOP PAST.

When the splendid force of 108 guns and 1300 officers and men thundered at the gallop past the Shah, it is said that his Majesty was slightly moved from his habitual impassivity, and that his eyes glanced approval of the magnificent display of military power which had been made for his entertainment.

THE SHAH'S VISIT TO THE KING AND QUEEN AT PORTSMOUTH, AUGUST 20.

PHOTOGRAPHS BY CRIBB AND BY RUSSIII..



THE KING, THE QUEEN, PRINCESS VICTORIA, AND THE PRINCE OF WALES, WITH THE SHAH'S SUITE, ON BOARD THE "VICTORIA AND ALBERT."



THE SHAH, ACCOMPANIED BY THE KING, LEAVING THE ROYAL YACHT.



THE KING PASSING ALONG THE JETTY ON HIS WAY TO MEET THE SHAH.



THE KING, THE QUEEN, PRINCESS VICTORIA, AND THE PRINCE OF WALES, WITH THE SHAH, ON BOARD THE ROYAL YACHT.

THE SHAH OF PERSIA'S VISIT TO GREAT BRITAIN.

DRAWN BY HOLLAND TRINGHAM.



THE DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS BEFORE THE SHAH AT THE CRYSTAL PALACE, AUGUST 23.

For his Majesty's delectation, Messrs. Brock had prepared a particularly splendid and elaborate display, which the Shah witnessed from the Royal Box. I here represented as though they had taken place simultaneously, but that, of course, is simply from journalistic considerations. Prince Arthur of Connaught, is the button, started the fire portrait of the Shah; and his Majesty in a similar way set the first spark to the portraits of the King and Queen. Among the novelting a fiery motor-car race and luminous boxers. In the Royal Box the lady is Lady Lansdowne. On her right is the Shah; on whose right again are Prince Arthur of Lind Lind.



THE SHAH'S VISIT TO THE KING AT PORTSMOUTH, AUGUST 20: PRINCESS VICTORIA PHOTOGRAPHING KING EDWARD AND MUZAFFIR-ED-DIN.

On nearly every important public occasion within the last few weeks, Princess Victoria and Queen Alexandra have made diligent use of their cameras with which they are very expert. After lunch on board the Royal Yacht, the Shah, who has none of the Oriental dread of the "Bex of Salan," as some Easterns call it, faced the lens with the greatest affability.

LITERATURE.

NOTES ON NEW BOOKS.

The Mysfery of the Sea. By Bram Stoker. (London: Heinemann. 6s.)
Love with Honour. By Charles Marriott. (London: John Lane. 6s.)
The Passion of Mahael. By Lilian Bowen-Rowlands. (London: Fisher Unwin. 6s.)

The Tramps of "The Walking Parson," By the Rev. A. N. Cooper, M.A., Vicar of Filey, Yorks. (London and Newcastle-on-Tyne: The Walter Scott Publishing Co. 6s.)

Birds in the Garden. By Granville Sharp, M.A. (London: Dent. 78, 6d.)

Progress of India, Japan, and China in the Century. By the late Sir Richard Temple. Nineteenth Century Series. (London: Chambers, 58.)

Studies in the Lives of the Saints. By Edward Hutton. (London: Constable, 38, 6d.)

Oll English Plate. By Wilfred Joseph Cripps, C.B., F.S.A. Library Edition. (London: Murray. 42s.)

Mr. Bram Stoker has written a story round Bacon's bi-literal cypher. We are thankful to say that it has nothing to do with Shakspere and Mrs. Gallup; but it is turned to account by Mr. Stoker's hero in the search for a hidden treasure. An emissary of the Pope's with the Armada buried this treasure in a cave on the coast of Aberdeenshire, and here it is found by Mr. Archibald Hunter, with the help of Miss Marjory Drake, of Chicago. Their adventures and their love-affair are narrated with a gusto which gives freshness to incidents not entirely unexampled in fiction. Mr. Stoker is a practised hand at story-telling, and he does wonders with a theme which is not in itself inspiring. Readers of "Dracula" will remember Mr. Stoker's gift of the uncanny. There are glimpses of it in Mr. Hunter's experiences of "second sight," and we could have wished that Mr. Stoker had applied himself to the development of this, and left the ingots of the Pope to repose undisturbed.

Mr Charles Marriott came first upon us with a novel called "The Column," which was mystical and Meredithian. His second venture is much less reminiscent of Mr. Meredith, though it betrays a careful study of that great writer's manner of veiling a drama in a haze of distance. Mrs. Dampier, in "Love with Honour," has a secret which lurks in this background of time, and is never very clearly defined. The reader's imagination is invited to fill in the outlines, and also to account for some inconsistent humours in the characters, which might become too prosaic in the white light of careful explanation. This method is a little dangerous, but, on the whole, Mr. Marriott has managed it with skill, and it keeps the reader agreeably piqued by so many compliments to his intelligence. Moreover, it is a thoroughly interesting story, written in a style which is full of suggestion without over-elaboration. Mr. Marriott never forgets Mr. Meredith's precept that fiction is a poor thing without philosophy, and he is equally mindful that philosophy is of little use to a novelist without dramatic vision. The characters in this book may be sometimes a little too hazy, but Danvers, the Don Juan of the story, is an excellent portrait. One or two of the minor personages are well-nigh perfect. Above all, Mr. Marriott has a sense of life and a note of distinction which hold the reader from first to last.

Miss Bowen-Rowlands has a strong, and desperately unhappy, story to tell in "The Passion of Mahael," and tells it with very considerable effect. The scene is a Welsh fishing village. Mahael Roche, in love with a village girl, Phœbe Walters, who loves him, is induced by his mother to marry a stranger, Lisbeth Evans, because of her money. We will not discover for the reader the later story of his passion for Phœbe. There is nothing in it very new except

the later story of his passion for Phœbe. There is nothing in it very new, except the Pembrokeshire setting: Miss Bowen-Rowlands, so far as we can remember, has that particular kailyard all to herself. The relations of Mahael and Phæbe, indeed, are not the most effective elements in the book. The loves of all three women—Lisbeth, Phæbe, and his mother inspired by Mahael are subtly contrasted; and the appearances of old Mrs. Roche with Phæbe, and still more with her daughter-in-law (a finely suggested figure), lift the story to a high level. It is the worst of so entirely local a field as that which the author chooses here that it is apt to be monotonous, and the incidental characters lack variety. Still, Miss Bowen-Rowlands manages to give them considerable individuality, and her narrative, though it lacks distinction, perhaps, is straightforward and unaffected.

Pedestrianism, like poverty, has always been a feature of clerical life. The Rev. A. N. Cooper, however, if not the poorest of parsons, seems, at any rate, to have out - walked the rest of his brethren, inasmuch as he has earned for himself the sobriquet of the "Walking Parson." To judge from the book he has compiled upon the subject, this laboriously travelled

upon the subject, this laboriously travelled cleric is not a little proud of his nickname. He is fond of alluding to his "walking powers," for example, and tells the reader, in a spirit of chastened joy, that he was an "object of interest," that he "created a sensation," and that a reporter had "got wind" of his walk. Apart from such pardonable touches of egotism, however, our author is an entertaining writer, a good observer, and something of a humorist. Two very practical reasons for his walking habit are to be found in the introduction to the book. "The parish of Filey," he says, "is four miles long, and the woman at the farthest house had a large family of children, all of whom were deemed unlikely to live at their birth, and had to be privately baptised, entailing a walk of eight miles apiece. These and similar duties compelled me to walk a great deal, and I could not but think many of my clerical

brethren invited me because I caused no trouble and entailed no expense." The habit grew upon him to such an extent that he walked to London, to Rome, across Ireland, and to Venice. These journeys, faithfully, minutely, even lovingly recorded, make up a volume that will possibly be of interest to the public at large, probably to pedestrians, and certainly to the personal friends of the author. Regarded from the merely athletic or purely literary point of view, perhaps, the book is not of paramount importance, but it was certainly worth writing, if only for the pleasure which the author must have derived from the work.

Bird lovers are indebted to Mr. Granville Sharp for a very pleasing and clever work, entitled "Birds in the Garden." The author is a naturalist who substitutes the



YOUNG GREAT TIT.

Reproduced from "Birds in the Garden," by permission of Messrs, J. M. Dent and Co.

camera for the collector's gun with the happiest results, and in his studies of bird life he has placed many noteworthy facts upon record. The work is not ambitious it deals with blue tit, great tit, coal and marsh tit, with spotted and pied flycatcher, with redbreast chaffinch and willowwren—a short list, but one that has given months of hard work and studious observation to the author, who was not even a skilled photographer when he commenced his task. There are more than one hundred photographs of birds in characteristic attitudes, and Mr. Sharp, who has found opportunities of studying the domestic life of his subjects, does not hesitate to explain their many moods—their tendencies to fight, quarrel, and sulk; their affection for their offspring, and its limitations. It is to be hoped that the author will continue his studies with equal enthusiasm and success, for he can add very largely to our knowledge of British birds, and encourage other lovers of garden, wood, and lane to go among fur and feather with the camera, to observe rather than to destroy, to develop sympathy with wild life. We have made some



WOOING.

Reproduced from "Birds in the Garden," by permission of the Publishers.

progress since the days when Macgillivray—a keen and clever observer of animal life—wrote: "I began the study of zoology, and in consequence purchased a fowling-piece." Mr. Sharp's little book takes rank with Mr. Selous's "Bird-Watching," and one cannot give it higher praise.

Sir Richard Temple's well-deserved reputation will not be increased by his posthumous work on India, China, and Japan. It was, of course, hopeless to attempt to give in five hundred pages the history of the three most important countries in Asia—of more than half the human race—during one hundred very eventful years. But the attempt might, even so, have been much better. The author possessed a great and intimate knowledge of Indian affairs, and yet, probably from hasty writing, he

is guilty of an irritating number of small inaccuracies. In greater things he is undoubtedly a sound guide. The style of the work is so much inferior to that of the ordinary Blue Book that the reader is soon wearied; really dramatic events like those of the Sikh wars and the Indian Mutiny are described with the minimum of effect, and it is therefore not surprising that the account of irrigation and railways fails to fascinate. Still, there is in the Indian section a great deal of sound information not very easily accessible elsewhere. The chapters on Japan, on the other hand, are most inadequate. Sir Richard evidently "crammed," for the purposes of this book, a subject to which he had previously paid little attention, and he did not read some of the latest authorities. China is far better handled, but here again there is too much of what any intelligent person might get for himself from such works as the "Statesman's Year-Book." The Anglo-Japanese alliance has already put the writer's forecasts out of date, and his attempt to describe the Boxer movement in detail is, in such a work, mistaken. But his treatment of the opium question in India and China is really engrossing.

Mr. Hutton, in his "Studies in the Lives of the Saints," has written a peculiarly sincere book Perhaps it is his sincerity that makes his study of these austere and terrible religious figures valuable, personal, and even unique. The reverent and sympathetic modern writer on, say, St. Francis or St. Catherine of Sienna is apt to take a tone as though to renounce all possessions, to go forth upon the mountains girded with a rope, or to be transfigured in ecstasies, were only what fairly spiritually minded people were apt to do, in all times and countries. There is a complete absence of astonishment—these wonders are recorded without wonder. We hardly know whether Mr. Hutton professes belief in the miracles of mediæval history, for he gives more attention to the marvels of character, to the miracles of interior spiritual history, than to the restorations to life, the healings, and so forth; and he is right, for the latter kind may be mere popular legends, whereas the former kind are truths and facts of the history of the human mind. And he treats them with the questioning respect which is due to them, confessing himself to be too happy to decide with the ascetics that the right way to "that God who is really approached only through death" is the direct way, the way that makes haste to kill and abolish all joy in the beauty of the world. His book has other charms besides this sincerity of heart, for the style is very graceful and buoyant, and, in the right sense, romantic. Mr. Hutton writes with a sense of landscape, of climate, of Italy, and writes sometimes with a little redundance of ornament—never, however, a vulgar profusion—in his phrases. He evidently loves the beauty of prose, as well as that beauty of character, of person, and of place in which the days of the saints were rich.

The enormous prices given lately for some pieces of old English silver sold at auction lend additional importance to the 'Library Edition' of Mr. Cripps' well-known work called 'Old English Plate,' which, as far as letterpress is concerned, is the same as the sixth edition, and contains 123 illustrations of considerable merit, as well as 2600 facsimiles of marks. Some of the photographs of splendid specimens of the English silversmith's art are admirably reproduced. The book is useful, not only to collectors, but to everybody who possesses any pieces of silver not purchased first-hand. Without dipping deeply into the matters contained in the rather voluminous work, one may refer to it on one curious topic. People often speak of services of gold plate, particularly those at Windsor, as if they were articles manufactured of the costly metal, whereas, in fact, there is a very small

curious topic. People often speak of services of gold plate, particularly those at Windsor, as if they were articles manufactured of the costly metal, whereas, in fact, there is a very small quantity of real gold plate in the popular sense of the word. At the loan collection at South Kensington in 1862 only five examples of plate made of gold were exhibited, one of them consisting of massive ice-pails from Blenheim, weighing 365 ounces. There are two gold salvers in the collection of his Majesty at Windsor Castle. It seems cruel to dispel dreams, but it must be said that as a rule when journalists and other writers of fiction are speaking of gold plate they mean silver-gilt, though they do not know it. A chapter of peculiar value is the one upon frauds, which, alas! are terribly common, so that the collector has a splendid chance of rarely getting what he thinks he buys. Yet, according to Mr. Cripps, a very careful examination of the so-called seventeenth-century plate in the shops will show the fraud if the proposed purchaser takes the trouble to study the marks, of which the author gives facsimiles, since it appears that the forgers constantly prove the truth of Pope's remark as to the danger of a little learning, and put

remark as to the danger of a little learning, and put on a maker's mark with an inappropriate date-letter. Possibly, since the original publication of the book, the forgers have done their business better than before, and the collector will have the satisfaction of knowing that even if his specimen is spurious, nobody save those concerned in the fraud will be able to detect the cheat. To the real collector the more interesting matter in the book is its chapter on ecclesiastical plate, founded on the work of the late Octavius Morgan, and the studies and illustrations of British domestic and ornamental gold and silver plate, which, with the beautiful illustrations, are fascinating not only to the pedant, but also to the artist, who, however, will sigh when he thinks how little hope he has of surpassing the beauty of English silver-work many centuries old.

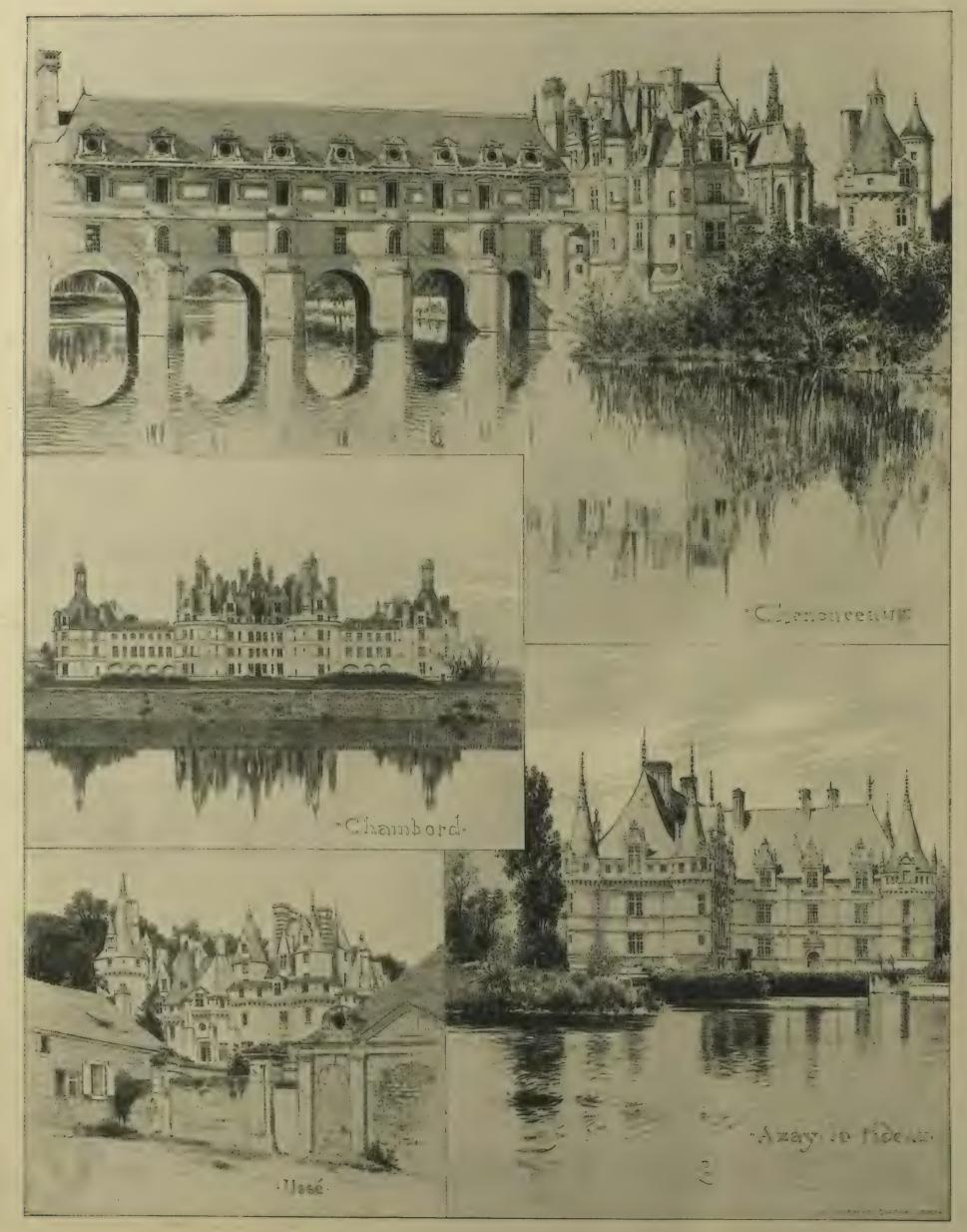


THE MOORS: BLACKCOCK.

Drawn by G. E. Lodge

PICTURESQUE FRANCE: FOUR CHÂTEAUX IN TOURAINE.

DRAWN BY A. HUGH FISHER.



CHENONCEAUX, CHAMBORD, USSÉ, AND AZAY-LE-RIDEAU.

Chenonceaux, the bridge-built château on the Cher, was founded by Francis I. Chambord, also begun by Francis I., was continued by Henry II. and Charles IX. Ussé adjoins the Forest of Chinon, and Azay-le-Rideau, the work of Francis's secretary, Gilles Berthelot, is an exquisite Renaissance manor house. An American millionaire, Mr. Schwab, is about to build at Riverside Drive a palace modelled after Chenonceaux and Azay-le-Rideau.

THE LATEST DEVELOPMENT IN NAVAL CONSTRUCTION.

DRAWN BY C. DE LACY.



THE LARGEST AND FASTEST CRUISER IN THE WORLD: H.M.S. "KING ALFRED" NOW BEING COMPLETED FOR SERVICE.

The "King Alfred" measures 500 ft. in length by 71 ft. beam, and her displacement is 14,000 tons. She is calculated to steam twenty-three knots per hour, and can travel 12,500 sea miles on her coal supply. Her armament will be thirty-five guns—two of 9°2 in. calibre, and eight 6-in. guns on each broadside, with other smaller weapons. Her broadside armour is six inches thick. Her cost is estimated at £1,011,759. She was built by Messrs. Vickers, Sons, and Maxim, Barrow-in-Furness.

SCIENCE JOTTINGS.

BY DR. ANDREW WILSON.

I read recently a note regarding the size of what is called the biggest tree in the world. It is said to have been "discovered" in California—not a surprising fact at all, considering that the area in question is known as that tenanted by these giants of the plant world. The tree is no doubt a Sequoia, as the special family circle is called, and, unless I am much mistaken, the group was known in olden days as that of the "Wellingtonias." These enormous trees raise their lofty crests over a hundred feet above the soil, and their other dimensions are correspondingly great. We are all familiar with the picture of a big tree that is made to form part of an advertisement of wines. A roadway has been cut or tunnelled right through it. part of an advertisement of wines. A roadway has been cut or tunnelled right through its trunk, without in the least injuring the vitality of the mighty stem. The dimensions of the biggest tree of all is given in the note as extending to a circumference of 154 ft. 8 in., with a diameter of over 51 ft. The height is not stated, but of course it will be proportionately great.

The subject of size in relation to vitality is a highly interesting one. It is not always possible to trace any definite relationship between the one and the other, and it is, of course, evident that the conditions affecting both may and do vary considerably in the case of animals as compared with that of plants. It might be thought that as a general rule a great bulk of body would be found associated with high vitality and longevity, and perhaps such an idea is not without a certain amount of justification. We have the case of the big trees in support of it. Their size is indisputable, and so is their longevity. Among animals, in which, of course, vitality is more active than vegetative, we do not expect to find ages that, as in the case of the big trees, must be measured by centuries. Still, the case of the elephant is somewhat to the point. That animal has attained a high record of life on occasion. I do not know that naturalists have had means of computing the age of whales, and I suspect we have no accurate data on which to found any remarks concerning the age to which bulky beasts like the hippopotamus or rhinoceros would attain in a state

Crocodiles are regarded as being long-lived creatures, as also are tortoises. Here we enter the domain of the cold-blooded races, where the processes of life move much more slowly than in warm-blooded animals. There is a record of a famous pike of German nationality that lived considerably over a century, as attested by a metal tablet which was wired through one of its fins. We might extrine at some compartitions of restillars with might arrive at some computation of reptilian age if could estimate the time required for the formation of the bony casings many of these creatures possess. When one looks at a huge Galapagos tortoise in the "Zoo," such as might carry a man on his back without being very sensible of his burden, we know physiologically that the growth of the shelly armour must have been a very slow process indeed. Nature is not in a burry here and as these tortoises are the giret in a hurry here, and as these tortoises are the giants of their race, we seem again to find an argument for the correlation of size and great age. Among birds, the parrot is known to attain a very respectable record in point of years, and this in spite of domestication—or may it be because of it? The parrot is not a big bird by any means, but I suspect its years outnumber those of the

I have said that we can understand, as a matter of remains a parmanest possession of the tree. Leaves remains a permanent possession of the tree. Leaves come and leaves go, but the wood endures. Roots continue to absorb quietly and regularly. There is no hurry or bustle in all this staid procedure of vitality, and so from a tiny seed there is built up in the lapse of many centuries the great ringed stem that towers magnificently into the sky.

That which must be included in all our thoughts on life's successes and life's failures alike is the question of environment. Obviously this condition lies at the foundation of everything. If the animal or the plant does not find itself in appropriate surroundings, it must parish. If food is not propriate to the surroundings, it must perish. If food is not sufficient, or if nutriment is not supplied in proper quantities, it dies. This is the real crux of the situation. Healthy vitality may overcome a good deal of opposition, and it may accommodate itself to states that, if not injurious, are at least not favourable.

Also, there must be something said for the influence of heredity. If we come of a long-lived stock our chances of reaching old age are necessarily much greater than if we are descended from weakly fornears. The seed of a Sequoia has potentially locked up within its tiny compass all the qualities that go to make the tree that is to come big and great and long-lived. We see how the problem grows more complex as we discuss its terms. The Ephemera fly, that is born in the morning and dies scorched by the midday sun, lives out its little day just as its heredity, with inexorable accuracy, dictates. Like the big tree, it is in one sense the child of fate, and its destiny is shaped not by it, but for it. we are descended from weakly forbears. The seed of a destiny is shaped not by it, but for it.

That "there were giants in those days" a very ancient authority has declared of a far back past in man's estate. Huge reptiles, as big as whales, great sloths, and giant armadillos clad in armour meet our view. Hence we might be tempted into the belief that the past was more prolific of numbers of great beasts than are our own This may be true, but the story of evolution is not one in which the race is always to the strong and the large. This thought may inspire contentment within us if we are inclined to grumble at anything which in nature appears insignific int and small.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

Communications for this department should be addressed to Chess Editor.

W BIDDLE.-The reconstructed problems have our attention.

R GORDON.—The new problem shall be considered, and we are much obliged for your aids to analysis.

Альна.—The reply to your attempt is 1. Q takes P, etc. W THOMAS.—You will find the information in the standard treatises of the

SORRENTO.—We believe the problem is quite sound.

HERBERT A SALWAY .- Many thanks.

CORRECT SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 3020 received from Fred Long (Santiago); of No. 3036 from Richard Burke (Teldeniya, Ceylon) and Fr J (Calcutta); of No. 3036 from Richard Burke (Teldeniya, Ceylon) and Richard Burke (Ceylon); of 3038 from Richard Burke (Ceylon); of No. 3040 from Sorrento, Eugene Henry, D B R (Oban), Joseph Orford (Liverpool), Joseph Cook (Newcastle-on-Tyne), W Thomas, G Lill (Gringley-on-Hill), W Atkinson, and J F G Pietersen (Kingswinford); of No. 3044 from Eugene Henry, Captain J A Challice (Great Yarmouth), T Colledge Halliburton (Jedburgh), Albert Wolff (Putney), A G, H Edmunds (Barnes), T M Eglinton (Handsworth), W Thomas, G C B, J F G Pietersen, and W A Lillico (Edinburgh).

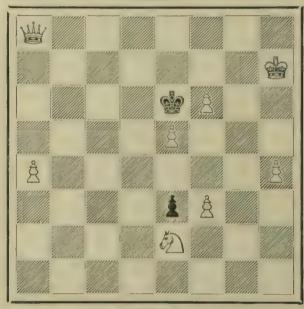
CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 3042 received from G Stillingfleet Johnson, Joseph Cook, A Belchier (Wycombe), Charles Burnett (Biggleswade), J D Tucker (Ilkley), R Gordon, W Thomas, J Coad, F R Lewis, W A Lillico (Edinburgh), Mrs. Wilson (Plymouth), and W D Easton (Sunderland).

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM NO. 3041.—By W. T. PIERCE.

t. Kt to B 7th 2. P to Q 4th 3. R Mates.

If Black play 1, Any other, 2, Kt to Kt 3rd, and 3 R or P Mates. There is another solution by 1, Kt to Kt 7th.

PROBLEM No. 3044.—By J. S. Boyd (New York). BLACK



White to play, and mate in three moves.

CHESS IN HANOVER. Game played in the Tournament between Messrs, W. Cohn

and II, IV,	TILLSBURY.	
(Petroff	Defence.)	
WHITE (Mr. C.) BLACK (Mr. P.)	WHITE (Mr. C.)	BLACK (Mr. P.)
1. P to K4th P to K4th	apparent later. The	waiting game, how
2. Kt to K B 3rd Kt to K B 3rd	ever, does not suit Blac	
3. Kt takes P	18. Q R to K sq	B to B 2nd
White is no doubt wise to avoid the less-	19. R takes R	R takes R
known variations arising from Kt to B 3rd, P	20. R takes R (ch)	Q takes R
to Q 4th, etc. The American champion has	21. Kt to K 2nd	Kt to Q sq
many times come to grief with this opening.	22. Q to Q 2nd	Q to K 3rd
3. P to Q 3rd	23. Kt to B 4th	Q to Q 3rd
4. K Kt to B 3rd Kt takes P	24. B to B 2nd	P to K Kt 4th
5. P to Q 4th B to K 2nd	25. Kt to Q 3rd	B to K 3rd
6. B to Q 3rd P to Q 4th	26. P to Q Kt 4th	P to Kt 3rd
7. Castles Castles	27. B to Kt 3rd	Kt to B 2nd
8. R to K sq Kt to K B 3rd	28. Q to K 2nd	P to B 5th
The retirement of the Kt is regarded as	29. P to Kt 5th	P to B 4th
best about this point. But obviously P to	30. Q P takes P	P takes P
K B 4th has points of interest.	31. Kt takes Q B P	B takes R P
- Day In Italian Trans. A. A. A. A. A.	32. Kt to Kt 7th	Q to K 3rd
9. B to K Kt 5th Kt to Q B 3rd.	33. Q takes Q	B takes Q
10. P to K R 3rd P to K R 3rd	34. Kt to B 5th	B to B sq
II. B takes Kt B takes B	35. B takes P	B takes P
12. P to B 3rd B to K 3rd	36. Kt to K 4th	P to Kt 5th
13. Q Kt to Q 2nd Q to Q 2nd	37. Kt takes B	P takes Kt
14. Kt to B sq Q R to K sq	38. Kt to K 4th	K to B sq
15. Kt to Kt 3rd P to K Kt 3rd	39. B takes Kt	B to Kt 2nd
16. Q to B 2nd B to Kt 2nd	The ending is well pla	ived. If K takes B
17. R to K 2nd P to B 4th	White wins by Kt to Q (th (ch), followed by
The advance of the King's side Pawns is	Kt takes B.	
doubtful policy, and this becomes more	40. B to Kt 6th	Resigns.

Another game in the Tournament between Messrs. Gunsberg

	and JA.	NUWSKY						
(Ruy Lopez.)								
WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)	WHITE (Mr. G.)	BLACK (Mr. J.)					
1. P to K 4th 2. Kt to K B 3rd 3. B to Kt 5th	P to K 4th Kt to Q B 3rd P to Q R 3rd	13. B to Kt 3rd 14. B takes Kt 15. P to K 4th	B to K 3rd B takes B B to K 3rd					
P, White is ready to	Kt to B 3rd ere. Then if Kt takes commence his attack	16. P to Q 4th It is necessary to develop the Q Kt. But then follows 16 Q Kt to Q 2nd, Q R to Q sq. and the Queen's Pawn is weak.						
by P to Q4th, Q to K 2 convenient.	B to B 4th	16. 17. Kt to R 3rd 18. Kt takes P	OR to Osq Ptakes P Kt to K4th					
aft is only occasionally safely be played to B & Kt, P takes B; 7. K P (ch); 8. takes B; Q superior game.	it takes P. B takes	19. Q to K 2nd 20. Kt takes B 21. P to B 4th 22. Kt to B 2nd	P to Q B 4th Q takes Kt Kt to B 3rd K R to K sq					
6. P to B 3rd 7. Castles 8. P to K R 3rd 9. R to K sq 10. B to K 3rd 11. P takes B	Q to K 2nd Castles P to Q 3rd B to R 2nd B takes B	23. P to Q Kt 3rd 24. Q to B 2nd 25. Q takes P 26. Kt to K 3rd 27. Q R to Q sq 28. R to Q 6th	P to B 4th P takes P R to Q 7th Kt to K 4th R takes R P Kt to B 6th (ch)					
Hardly so good, perh Black's 5. B to B 4th hi ence in the conduct of		The position seems to justify some such sacrifice. Now if P takes Kt, Q takes R P and soon wins. The finish is smartly played						
11. 12. P takes P	P to Q 4th Kt takes P	29. K to R sq Black						

The Hanover tournament was chiefly interesting on account of the appearance of some fresh names among the list of masters. We are pleased to say that it was an Englishman who scored the most pronounced success as a débutant, and in running Mr. Pillsbury so closely that only half a point separated their scores, Mr. Atkins may be congratulated upon achieving a great performance. The first prize fell to M. Janowsky, who thus proved that his recent match play must not be taken seriously, while Mr. Pillsbury, in coming second, perhaps lost some ground by his extraordinary exhibition of blindfold play in the very midst of the tournament. The leading scores were: Janowsky, 13½; Pillsbury, 12; Atkins, 11½; Mieses, 11.

OUR ANNUAL FAIR.

The meadow on the south side of Market Square is opened to one and all; a great marquee holds the finest trophies of the Maychester gardens, and beyond the tent swings and roundabouts do a thriving business, to the undisguised content of the proprietary. The meadow is bordered by high elms or chestnut-trees; the grass this year preserves the soft quality that is so rare in August since by serves the soft quality that is so rare in August, since by that time in ordinary seasons the green is burnt brown. Everywhere round Maychester the lingering summer is in splendid evidence; the cuckoo, the nightingale, and swallow tribe are with us still. Arcady is doubtless far away, and the municipal band from Market Waldron, on the hills, pipes less pleasantly than Pan would have done. But this day is surely remarkable beyond all other days, and may recall Arcady, because the hours are given over in their entirety to happiness. Go where you will, there is never a scowling face; from the veteran who sits in the shade looking at his eightieth fair—and, perchance, his shade looking at his eightieth fair—and, perchance, his last—down to the baby that claps its hands and laughs for joy at the first sight of roundabouts, all are pleased. It is the one day of the year when the labourer leaves hoe and plough and rake to look after themselves early in the afternoon, when schoolhouse and church are deserted, when even the poorest shopkeeper closes his store at midday. We have no shopkeeper closes his store at midday. We have no other times of local festivity, no entertainments to break the monotony of the long winter nights, nothing, in short, that is festive and sociable except the Fair. To seize the day and make much of its every moment, to think nothing of the days that have preceded and must follow-that is the popular endeavour.

If the first few hours are unduly decorous, and folk are oppressed by the burden of a speech or two, the visit the judges to the flowers and fruit, and the sixpence of the judges to the howers and trut, and the sixpence charged for admission, all is changed at four o'clock, when the "... fair afternoon turns towards sunset and is loath to die"—and the price of admission is halved. Then the pennyworths upon the roundabout become shorter and sweeter, the shooting-gallery crackles like a house on fire, Aunt Sally is grievously hurt again and again without ceasing to smile, and Hodge labours to know coccounts without sufficient success to to knock down cocoanuts without sufficient success to give five minutes' anxiety to the grimy owner of the pitch. Now and again a nut is taken, the milk drained, the shell broken, and the indigestible kernel devoured without a moment's pause, and washed down with a quart of beer. O dura ilia messorum!

Youth and age mingle freely on this day of days.

see Hodge looking wistfully awhile at the swings and roundabouts, only to take his courage in both hands after a short period of hesitation, and face the chaff and laughter of his friends. Only the first step hurts; in a short half-hour the side-shows are being monopolised by the adults until ropes creak and wood strains under the unaccustomed burden. Your ploughman is only a child at heart, and he has chosen to-day to forget his troubles, and to take pleasure where he finds it. Sweets, cocoanuts, buns, beer, assail him in vain; he has worked too hard and lived too frugally for his digestive apparatus to fail him in the hour of need. Some have never heard of any complaint except rheumatism, and this ignorance is

of immense assistance to them; and when all is said and

done, none but the brave deserve the Fair. During the afternoon the mothers of families arrive, bringing the children who are too young to come by themselves. Some are hardly infants in arms within the meaning of the Act, but there is no very strict censor at the gates, and so long as a child is carried past there is no challenge. One sees clearly enough that the woman is less happily placed than the man; she has the harder work in so far as it must be done indoors; and in many cases the excitement of the annual merrymaking is not enough to colour her white face or animate her tired eyes. But the attempt to make the best of everything is not less

noteworthy The municipal band rests from its labours: it has been through its repertory twice since midday. In tree and hedge the songsters express their astonishment at the gathering. One or two children are suffering rather gathering. One or two children are suffering rather badly from sweets and ginger-beer, but the general health is well maintained. Anxious mothers secure a voucher for readmission, and hurry off, carrying the youngsters who must be safely bestowed before nightfall. Some who come from a far village, and cannot return, wrap the infants up carefully and place them under the hedge, in charge of some one of their children who is reckoned responsible. For the lull in the festivities does not betoken an end, but only a gathering of strength for not betoken an end, but only a gathering of strength for the final tableau. Tea or supper is taken "off"—there are no conveniences in the field for an *al fresco* meai. When it has been taken, and the folks have returned once more to the field, there is a faint suggestion of evening in the air. A score of Chinese lanterns are being disposed cunningly amid the trees; some fairy lights are not wanting to complete illumination; and in a little tent by the gate where men sit in receipt of custom, there is a big box with a staring red label. Dozens of small boys watch the tent with eager eyes; but between them and the magic box, which holds and hides the fireworks, stands Maychester's solitary policeman, representing Law and Order, and burning to distinguish himself. Down to the present he has not made one arrest; nobody has attempted to pass in without a ticket, or purloin fruit or flowers, or seize a seat on the roundabout without paying his fare, "and with intent to avoid payment thereof." Woe, then, to the lad who invades the sacred place of fireworks, or is even seen smoking a cigarette within a

When I try to do justice to the Fair's closing hour, with its splendid display of twelve rockets and as many catherine-wheels, words fail me: the occasion baffles my feeble pen. How dark the place looks when the last spark has ceased to glow and the fairy lamps are out, and only a few of the Chinese lanterns are alight amid the trees! What a stampede of mothers and fathers and little ones!—what a careful collection is necessary to see

that none of the olive branches is missing.

The Fair is over. Winter, spring, and summer must

wax and wane before it shall return to us!

Don't!

Don't rub common Soap into your clothes & hands! It cracks the skin, destroys the texture of the materials & fills the air with unwholesome fumes.



Sunlight Soap

is pure soap That is the secret of its cleansing power. There is no mystery.

Sunlight Soab

will wash the clothes faster, preserve them longer & make them whiter than cheap soaps filled with adulterants.

Sunlight Soab



SUNLIGHT needs no boiling, no rubbing.

LADIES' PAGE.

It was a foregone conclusion, when the women of the whole of Australia were given the vote for their new Federal Parliament, that the various divisions of the colony that still refused it must before long concede this privilege. It was the safer to prophesy that this would occur inasmuch as both Victoria and New South Wales had had Women's Suffrage Bills repeatedly passed in their lower or elective Houses, and only thrown out by the Legislative Councils, which, not being popularly elected,



THE LATEST DESIGN FOR THE MOORS.

are not so amenable to public opinion. A very short time has sufficed to fulfil the prophecy in the case of New South Wales, for a telegram informs us that a Women's Franchise Bill has now passed both Houses in the colony. New South Wales is the mother colony of Australia. The first settlers were chiefly convicts, of whom no fewer than sixty thousand were sent out before the strong opposition of the colonists led to the abolition of transportation. Out of those sixty thousand only eight thousand were females. The last convict-ship landed its passengers in 1849, but, of course, there was no representative Government at that time. "Responsible Government" was granted to the colony in 1855; but the franchise has been confined to males up to now. Sir Henry Parkes introduced the first Women's Suffrage resolution in 1891, and it has been repeatedly passed by large majorities in the Representative House. Much of the success that has attended the agitation now finally successful in New South Wales has been due to Miss Rose Scott, niece of the much-respected Dean Selwyn. Miss Scott's whole life has been devoted to public work. Besides the Women's Suffrage movement, she has taken an active part in forming the Victoria Factory Girls' Union, and in prison-visiting. The Early Closing movement was also organised largely by Miss Scott. But it is the main work of her life that she now sees crowned with success.

Since the inquiry into the recent disastrous fire in the City in which so many poor girls lost their lives has ended without the origin of the fire having been discovered, it may be worth while to call attention to the fact that the celluloid leaves which were being used in the work-room would be extremely inflammable. This material forms a considerable number of the cheap combs that are sold, looking as pretty almost as the tortoiseshell which they imitate; and indeed they are chiefly distinguishable from the real shell ornaments by the extreme lightness of the celluloid. It is quite safe to wear this composition, provided it is not brought near a flame; but it is so extremely inflammable that there are numerous authentic instances of its having smouldered and set fire to other objects, simply as a result of lying full in the rays of a strong sun; also there are records of combs on ladies' heads catching fire without having been brought actually in contact

with a gasburner, but only near its flame. Plainly, therefore, a cheap ornamental comb is an object to be regarded with some caution; though celluloid is harmless enough if it be not exposed to heat.

A new form of muslin is offered for this season under the name of Crystalline. It is quite transparent, but firmer than ordinary muslin, even having a kind of wiriness in it, like the grass lawn that used to come from China in old times. These wear much better than muslins, as they maintain their firmness, whereas a muslin dress will often look as if it wanted to visit the cleaner

as they maintain their firmness, whereas a muslin dress will often look as if it wanted to visit the cleaner simply because it has become crushed and flabby. A new way to make the skirts of fragile materials is to form a tight-fitting yoke piece round the hips, moulded there as closely as possible to the shape, and trimmed with lace laid flat upon the muslin; beneath this a very slightly full flounce, shaped in cutting so as to fall much wider round the feet, is lightly gathered on. Crystalline comes in all the light colours, not only in white; it is particularly nice in grey. On many of these light materials a touch of black is placed, but this is more for young or middle-aged matrons than for girls. It may be very little of the sable which is introduced—a tie, or a belt, or a rosette—but the effect is usually smart. Black Chantilly lace is a good deal worn upon light dresses by middle-aged ladies.

Last autumn, as I mentioned at the time, the best Parisian makers of what are known to the Frenchwomen as "tailor-dresses" which are much more dressy and elaborate than our extremely plain ones with the same title) made a great many quite short skirts for walking. Many of us here have never given up the practical walking-length skirt for bad weather. As usual, however, the average woman, or rather the modiste who dictates here feelings is coming round to the dictates her fashions, is coming round to the Paris designs only the year after the gay city has led the way. Short dresses are coming in again for the promenade. Of course, that numerous class of gowns which are worn equally indoors and out will for some time be made with trains, and it may be long before we reach the short skirt again for indoor wear. But people who can afford to have a suitable dress for every occasion, and need not consider whether a particular costume "a double debt will pay," will have their walking-dresses made to clear the ground for the autumn. Underskirts, which this summer have been so dainty and light, must soon be considered with an eye to the wet and muddy roads, and, like the dresses, should be supplied for varying conditions in different forms. For really wet weather, the "moirette" or silk and wool underskirt is very suitable: it is firm, and does not dabble easily even if it gets partially wet, and then it will brush vigorously when dry. For less pronounced bad weather, dark silks are to be recommended, and they should be of a somewhat firm quality, so as to stand brushing. A very firm quality, so as to stand brushing. A very good plan is to have a two-inch band of velvet round the bottom of the petticoat. Black velvet looks well on a dark red silk,

on a black and white striped one, or on one of those fancy dark brochés which a woman with forethought will have secured at the recent sales.

Queen Alexandra's great preference for mauve during the season has led to the presentation in the new materials of all shades of violet, from the delicate heliotrope that the Queen has most affected for everyday wear, to the richest Imperial purple, in which she appeared at her Coronation. A very elegant model for an afternoon or visiting dress is in heliotrope Roman satin, with deep trimming round the skirt of narrow black velvet ribbon arranged in a crisscross or jam-tart pattern; the bodice has a Louis XV.



CASKET PRESENTED TO HIS MAJESTY THE KING BY THE JEWISH COMMUNITY OF ADEN.

The casket is designed in a bold Renaissance style, bearing on the obverse the full armorial blazon of his Majesty. At either extremity, panels modelled in repoussé contain respectively enamelled portraits of the King and Queen, in their Coronation robes, the recessed pilasters supporting bas-relief figures of Kings David and Solomon, and the Prophets Elijah and Moses. The designing and modelling of this Imperial gift were entrusted to the Royal Silversmiths, Mappin and Webb, Limited, of Queen Victoria Street, E.C., and Oxford Street, London, W.

basque, and is cut with wide revers, turned back from waist to shoulder on each side of a vest of lace draped over white satin. The revers are trimmed with black velvet ribbon to match the skirt. The sleeves have a broad cuff turned back midway between the wrist and the elbow, and trimmed in similar fashion with black velvet, and under that a tight-fitting cuff of the satin, finished with a full frill of lace that falls over the hand. Mauve is also used very much to trim black. Here is one of those useful demi-toilette dresses which can be worn with a hat for Casino use, or can serve as a simple home dinner dress, or for such a purpose as a



A SHOOTING-GOWN IN TWEED AND LEATHER.

quiet visit to the dress-circle of the theatre It is in black crépe-de-Chine, made with a long train. Round the skirt are three four-inch bands of mauve panne, overlaid with diamond-shaped medallions of white lace, slightly powdered with steel paillettes. Beneath the lowest band of this decoration appears a scattered row of flowers in mauve chiffon, large blossoms something like chrysanthemums. The bodice is cut down in a small square in front, and pleated into a deep belt of mauve panne, spangled with steel, and having two of the diamond-shaped and embroidered lace motifs at the exact front, and two others at the exact back. A white lace fichu is draped over mauve round the décolletage. The sleeves reach only to the elbow, and are finished with a hand of mauve panne, on which are some

draped over mauve round the décolletage. The sleeves reach only to the elbow, and are finished with a band of mauve panne, on which are some of the lace steel-embroidered medallions, alternating with mauve chiffon flowers; a deep ruffle of lace finishes the sleeves.

Brown in all its shades is being offered, ranging from the most delicate biscuit-colour through the darker tints, which are called by innumerable fancy names — chestnut, cigar, chocolate, nut, dead - leaf, golden, and chevreul. Infinite varieties of grey are also forthcoming in the new materials, and are likewise provided with many names — storm, cloud, pearl, moonlight, and monkey. Reds, of course, abound, as always, in the time of year that is coming on. A bright geranium called by the name of the flower is one of the colours that are being pressed. With these bright tints, black will be much intermixed, and white in the shape of vests, collars, and cravats will also exercise a modifying effect.

A string of pearls holds its own as the favoured ornament around beauty's throat. Nothing is more becoming to the skin, and it is equally suitable for blonde and brunette. Fortunately for those who cannot pay the great prices which real pearls are now bringing, the Parisian Diamond Company's imitations are so perfect that even the professional eye cannot detect them from real. They can be seen, together with countless other elegant diamond and pearl ornaments, at 143, Regent Street; 85, New Bond Street; and 37, 38, and 43, Burlington Arcade.



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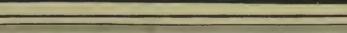
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ECCLESIASTICAL NOTES.

Bishop Welldon has been the Canon in residence at the Abbey during August, and has been staying at his house in the Little Cloisters, Westminster. It is hoped that the regular choral services may be resumed about the beginning of October, when people return to town. Sir Frederick, Bridge, after his

Frederick Bridge, after his arduous work in connection with the Coronation, has gone to Aberdeenshire, where he spends most of his time fishing in the Deveron.

The Bishop of Lichfield has not gone far from home for his annual vacation. He is resting at Hanbury, a beautiful little village in Staffordshire, in the Needwood district.

The late Canon Parker will long be remembered for his church extension work in Burnley and the district. He inherited from his father an advowson worth £4000 a year, and during his incumbency it was his practice to devote a great part of this income to the maintenance and erection of churches and schools. On his retirement a year ago, Dr. Hoskyns became the first Bishop of Burnley. The income of the rectory will now be divided between the Bishop's stipend and the work of church extension.

The ancient parish church of St. John the Baptist at Little Marlow, Bucks, is being restored. Portions of the building date from the year 1190, and the tower is one of the finest examples of Norman Architecture in the South of England. The stone work has of late years been crumbling, and there was danger of such acci-

dents as that which lately happened at All Souls', Langham Place. It is now proposed to spend £650 on the restoration of the tower, roof, and chancel.

One of the most outspoken of the North London clergy is the Rev. Cecil White, Vicar of St. Peter's, Hornsey. His balance-sheet for the year contains the following remarkable sentence: "Pew rents, collections,

subscriptions, bazaars, schemes, and every sort of trickery we have conceived for raising money, have brought in during the past year £1532 145.1d."

The Rev. Alfred Rowland, of Crouch End Congregational Church, and the Rev. J. D. Jones, of Bournemouth, have left England for an autumn tour in Canada.

made at Auckland Castle. Dr. Moule, who has a very fine library, has decided to house his books in the existing servants' hall.

There is no cause for discouragement in the fact that St. Columba's Presbyterian Church in Leeds is to be sold in September. This fine building, with its lofty spire, is

in the heart of the town, and the Presbyterians of Leeds have of late years migrated in large numbers to the suburbs.

For a long time American Methodists, a large number of whom visit Wesley's Chapel in the City Road every year, have been dissatisfied with the window to the memory of Bishop Simpson, one of the most famous ministers of the Methodist Episcopal Church. Accordingly, through the efforts principally of Bishop Vincent, principally of Bishop Vincent, a very much handsomer window is to be placed in the mother church to the memory of that venerable divine. The new window will probably be unveiled in October, and at the same time another window, that to Bishop Asbury, one of the pioneers of American Methodism, will be dedicated.

Sportsmen, cyclists, and, in fact, all outdoor people, have found the puttee to be the ideal form of leg-protection, and Fox's Patent Spat and Puttee combined in one continuous piece is greatly superior in efficiency and appearance to the plain puttee. This arrangement also permits them to be a great boon to cyclists; and, further, the same pair or shooting-boots. They are made of wool throughout,

The Shah of Persia paid a visit to the West-End show-rooms and factory of the royal silversmiths, Messrs. Mappin and Webb, in Oxford Street, and witnessed the various processes of modelling, chasing, etc., employed in the production of the finest presentation plate.

Illustrated Price List

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Photo. Voigt.

THE KAISER UNVEILING A STATUE OF HIS MOTHER AT HOMBURG ON AUGUST 19

The statue, which has been erected by a committee of Homburg citizens, was unveiled in the presence of the Emperor and Empress, the Crown Prince, the four sisters of his Majesty, the Duke of Cambridge, and the Corps Diplomatique. As the veil fell from the statue, the troops presented arms, and the Emperor, laying a wreath at the foot of the monument, delivered a lengthy eulogy of his departed mother. He dwell upon her intellectual gifts, her efforts for the welfare of her family and the German people, and the high courage with which she bore many grievous afflictions. At the close, Queen Margherita of Italy laid a wreath on the monument.

They will visit the leading churches of their own order, and will inquire as to their progress and prosperity. The preachers who will take Mr. Jones's place include Principal Forsyth, of Hackney, Dr. Barrett, of Norwich, and the Rev. W. L. Watkinson.

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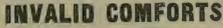
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FOUR CHÂTEAUX OF TOURAINE.

If the famous Duke found sermons in the stones of the Forest of Arden, how much more eloquent may the modern tourist find those of the Châteaux of Touraine! Our Illustration this week shows sketches of the bridgebuilt Chenonceaux, as fine in situation as it is elegant in its architecture; fantastic Chambord, with its minarets, turrets, and cones; Azay-le-Rideau, the lovely Renaissance manor-house which nestles among the trees and branching streams of the river Indre; and Ussé, built at the foot of the steep slope which crowns the splendid park adjoining the forest of Chinon.

the steep slope which crowns the splendid park adjoining the forest of Chinon.

The Château Chenonceaux was built by Francis I., who frequently used it as a hunting-lodge. Later his son Henry II. gave it to Diane de Poitiers, who extended the bridge quite across the river Cher. On Henry's death, from a wound received at a tourney in Paris, when Catherine de Medicis seized the reins of power, it was the first thing Diane was compelled to give up. Catherine continued to build, and in 1560 had a long gallery erected upon the bridge that Diane had completed. Catherine's bedroom, with the original furniture, is still shown to visitors, as well as the chamber of Diane with her large canopied bed in its faded damask hangings of cerise and white. Louise de Lorraine, the widow of Henry III., occupied the château for some years. In 1730 it was sold by the Duc de Bourbon to M. Dupin, whose distinguished wife commanded such universal respect that her possession saved the building from the ravages of the Revolution. Madame Dupin lived to the advanced age of ninety-three, and her wit and hospitality attracted to the château a brilliant company. Voltaire and Rousseau were among her friends.

The interior of Chenonceaux is almost exactly as it was when it was built, and its large and noble chimneypieces, its old china, armour, and tapestries have been preserved with unusual care and intelligence. A full-length painting of Diane de Poitiers, attributed to Primaticcio, shows her in the costume of the goddess wearing a taffeta petticoat embroidered with fleursde-lis. There are also portraits of Sully, of Heary IV., of Rabelais, and one of Madame Deshoulières, the poet, in a large white wrapper. It is this portrait which recalls to Flaubert by the character

of the mouth, which is large, protruding, fleshy, and sensual, the strange brutality of Gérard's portrait of Madame de Staël. He writes: "When I saw it, two



ORDERED SOUTH.

FROM THE ACADEMY PICTURE BY JULIUS M. PRICE.

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years ago, in June sunshine I could not help being struck by those red and vinous lips, by those large, sniffing, snuffling nostrils. The head of George Sand

shows the same kind of thing. In all these semi-masculine women, spirituality only begins at the level of the eyes—all the rest is possessed by coarse instincts."

Chambord is a more fantastic building, and its architecture is a transition between the fortified castle and the palace. Primaticcio supplied Francis I. with designs for it on his return from Spain after the humiliating Treaty of Madrid in 1526, and although 1800 workmen are said to have been constantly employed on it thenceforward until the death of Francis, it was not then finished, but was continued by Henry II. and Charles IX.

The central tower is filled with an ingenious double spiral staircase, so built that two parties may pass up or down at the same time without meeting. It was one of the corridors which branch from this staircase like the arms of a cross on each floor that Louis XIV. had converted into a theatre for Molière and his troupe. In 1670 they presented for the first time "Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme" under the fine ceiling covered with the salamanders and painted ornaments of Francis I. A curious detail on the building is the use of lozenge - shaped pieces of black slate inlaid upon the solid masonry of the big tower. Its extravagant roof is rich in decorative chimneys and flying buttresses.

Chambord passed through many hands. It was given by Louis XV. to Marshal Saxe, who brought six cannon here and a regiment of Lancers, whom he used to review from the terrace every day. Next it was given to Stanislas, King of Poland. Napoleon gave it in 1809 to Marshal Berthier; then it was bought by public subscription and given to the Duc de Bordeaux.

Azay-le-Rideau was built by Francis's secretary, Gilles Berthelot, who afterwards became Treasurer-General. It consists of a huge square block, flanked by a wing returned at a right angle to the main front, and has a projecting turret at each corner. Amongst the owners who succeeded Berthelot was Guy de Saint-Gelais, a celebrated diplomat, and Henri de Beringhem, who added the stables and the buildings for servants' quarters, and decorated with paintings the room

and the buildings for servants' quarters, and decorated with paintings the room called the King's Chamber because Louis XIV. slept there. The fine rooms of the château contain a good collection of old furniture.

A. H. F.



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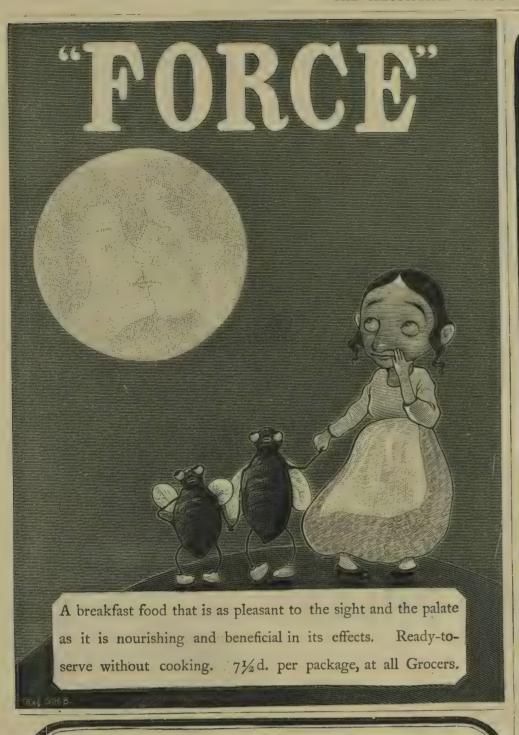


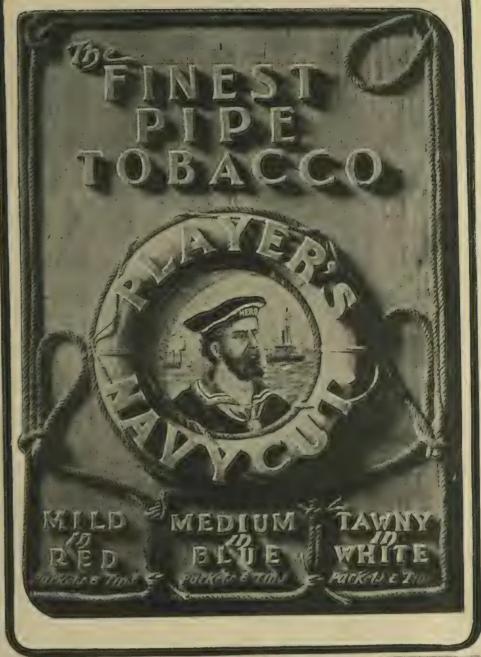
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WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Sept. 29, 1894), with a codicil (dated March 5, 1895), of William Stephen, fourth Earl Temple, of Newton Park, Somerset, Wotton House, Aylesbury, and Chandos House, Cavendish Square, who died in Cairo on March 28, has been proved by Helen Mabel, Countess Temple, the widow and sole executrix, the value of the estate amounting to £368,929. The testator settles the Chandos and Newton Park estates on his eldest son, Algernon William Stephen, for life, with remainder to his first and other sons in seniority in tail male, but charged with the payment of £1000 per annum to Lady Temple, of £15,000 as portions for his children other than his first and second sons, and of £750 per annum for the payment off of a mortgage. He bequeaths £500, part of his furniture, and the use and enjoyment for life of Chandos House to his wife, and, enjoyment for life of Chandos House to his wife, and, subject to such interest, to his eldest son, but charged with the payment of £1500 to his son Evelyn Arthur. Earl Temple gives the Willesden and Whetstone parts of the Chandos estate and £500 to his son Chandos Grahame; £1000 and the furniture, plate, pictures, etc., at Newton Park, Wotton House, and Langton House to his son Evaluation of the control of t his eldest son; and £500 to his son Evelyn Arthur. All other his estate and effects he leaves, upon trust, for his wife, for life, and then for his children, except such first and second sons.

The will (dated Aug. 7, 1878), with four codicils (dated Nov. 14, 1884; March 6, 1890; July 9, 1891; and June 22, 1892), of Mr. Michael Henry Williams, J.P., D.L., of Pencalenick, Cornwall, who died on May 28, has been proved by Henry Harcourt Williams, the son,



A GIFT TO LORD KITCHENER.

Our Illustration represents a suit-case which was presented to Lord Our Illustration refresents a suit-case which was presented to both Kitchener by Colonel Colenbrander, C.B., the Officers, N.C.O.'s, an. I men of the 1st Kitchener's Fighting Scouls, 1900—1902. It is made of finest quality solid leather, and lined throughout with rich royal red leather, and arranged with a complete set of toilet and travelling requisites. The case was made by the Alexander Clark Manufacturing Company, of 188, Oxford Street, and 125, and 120, Fenchurch Street, E.C.

and Henry Horn Almack, the executors, the value of the and Henry Horn Almack, the executors, the value of the real and personal property amounting to £224,424. The testator gives £1500, and during her widowhood the use of the premises called Penair, and an annuity of £1500, or of £100 should she again marry, to his wife; £8000, in trust, for his son Godfrey Trevelyan; £10,000, his shares in the banking firm of Bolitho, Williams, Foster, and Co., and all the furniture and household effects to his son Henry Harcourt; £7500, in trust, for each of his daughters who have not had settlements made on them; and £100 each to his executors. He made on them; and £100 each to his executors. He settles the Arrallas Estate and the residue of his property on his son Henry Harcourt, with remainder to his first and other sons in seniority in tail male.

The will (dated Sept. 29, 1899), with a codicil (dated June 15, 1902) of William Cansfield, second Baron Gerard, of Eastwell Park, Kent; and Garswood, Newtonle-Willows, Lancashire, who died on July 30, was proved on Aug. 16 by Sir Martin le Marchant Hadsley Gosselin, K.C.M.G., and Captain Frederic Gerard, the executors, the value of the estate being £142,519. The testator the value of the estate being £142,519. The testator bequeaths £1000 to his wife, and a sum of £30,000 is to be held upon trust for her during her widowhood, and then for his younger children; all his furniture, plate, etc., to his eldest son; £2000, upon trust, for his valet, Charles Peacock; and legacies to his executors. The residue of his property is to follow the trusts of the settled Lancashire estates

The will (dated Sept. 18, 1893), with a codicil (dated April 10, 1897), of Mr. Richard Henry Colley, J.P., of St. James's Priory, Bridgnorth, Salop, who died on July 3, was proved on Aug. 14 by William Pritchard

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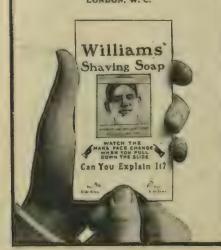
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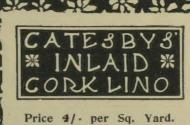
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Gordon and the Rev. John Wilson Andrews, the executors, the value of the estate being £58,952. The testator devises the St. James's Priory Estate to his wife, Mrs. Mary Emily Pass Colley, for life, with remainder to his daughter, Louisa Mary, with remainder over to her first and other sons in tail. He bequeaths £300, the household furniture, etc., and an annuity of £400 to his wife; 20 guineas each to his executors; and the residue of his property, upon trust for his daughter for life and of his property, upon trust, for his daughter, for life, and then as she shall appoint to her husband and children.

The will (dated June 28, 1898), with two codicils (dated July 5, 1898, and Feb. 10, 1900), of Admiral Mark Robert Pechell, of 27, Great Cumberland Place, who died on July 9, was proved on Aug. 15 by Mrs. Ellen Maria Pechell, the widow, the sole executrix, the value of the estate amounting to £58,615. The testator gives £200 to his wife, and certain reversionary interest expectant on the death of his wife and his sister, Mrs. Hay Drummond, to his children, and the issue of any deceased child. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife for life, and then for his sons and the children of any deceased con his day of the spinor. the children of any deceased son, his daughters being otherwise provided for.

The will and codicil (both dated Feb. 21, 1896) of Mrs. Mary Beckett Faber, of 3, Rutland Gate, widow, who died on May 30, were proved on Aug. 14 by Edmund Beckett Faber, M.P., and George Denison Faber, M.P.,

the sons, and Canon Arthur Henry Faber, the executors, the value of the estate being £56,679. The testatrix appoints £1000 to her son Edmund; and bequeaths £2000 to Canon Faber; £3000 to her daughter-in-law, Mary Lowndes Norton Faber; and £100 to Margaret Bainbridge. She appoints the remainder of the funds of her marriage settlement, and a sum of £30,000 settled on her by her father, Sir Edmund Beckett, and gives the residue of her property between all her children and the issue of any deceased child, various sums appointed to her children in her lifetime to be accounted for.

The will (dated June 23, 1887), with a codicil (dated June 6, 1888), of Mr. Horatio George Hussey, of Rathkenny, Slane, and Llanidan Hall, Anglesey, who died on June 30, was proved on Aug. 18 by Major Gerald George Caulfield Pratt, and George Edgar Frere, the executors, the value of the estate being £36,003. The testator bequeaths all his personal property not being money or securities for money to his cousins Gerald G. C. Pratt and Cecil de Montmorency Caulfield Pratt: and Fratt and Cecil de Montmorency Caulfield Pratt; and £100 each to the Rev. Llewellyn Charles Robert Irby, Mrs. Catherine Grant, Charles Heale, and his executors. The residue of his property he leaves to his cousins Gerald George Caulfield Pratt, Cecil de Montmorency Caulfield Pratt, Douglas Walter Joseph Caulfield Pratt, and Captain George Wodehouse, and the children of such of them as should predecease him.

The will (dated Nov. 24, 1899), with two codicils (dated May 15 and June 21, 1900), of Mr. George Harry Pownall, of 83, Onslow Square, South Kensington, who died on June 22, was proved on Aug. 15 by Frank Pownall, the brother, and Guy Frank Pownall, Capel George Pett Pownall, and Graham Steinmetz Pownall, the sons, the value of the estate amounting to £26,278. Among other legacies the testator bequeaths £100 each to the Clergy Orphan Asylum, St. John's Foundation Schools, the Cancer Hospital, the Consumption Hospital, St. George's Hospital, the Hospital for Sick Children (Great Ormonde Street), the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, Ormonde Street), the Victoria Hospital for Sick Children, and the Royal Hospital for Incurables; and £50 each to the London Orphan Asylum, the Infant Orphan Asylum, the East London Hospital for Children, the Seaside Convalescent Home, and the Convalescent Home at St. Margaret's Bay, Dover. The residue of his property he leaves to his three sons he leaves to his three sons.

By the will of the late Sir William Monteath Douglas Scott, Baronet of Ancrum, Roxburghshire, which was registered in the Books of Council and Session in Edinburgh on May 29 last, he bequeaths to his daughter, Miss Constance Emily Monteath Scott, his whole estate of every description, including the property of Ancrum and the salmon fishings in the Tweed, at Dryburgh, and he appoints Miss Scott to be his sole executrix and

universal legatory.



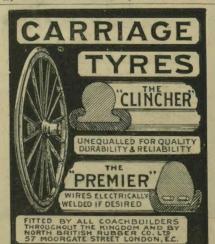


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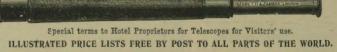
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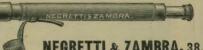
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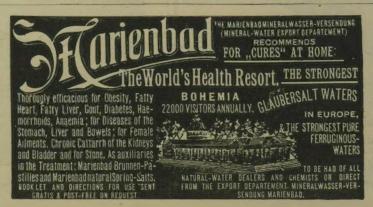




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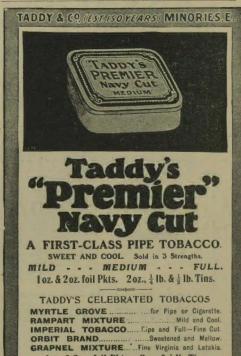


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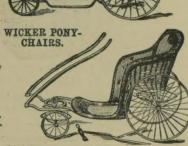
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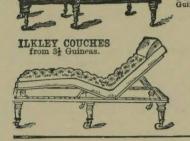






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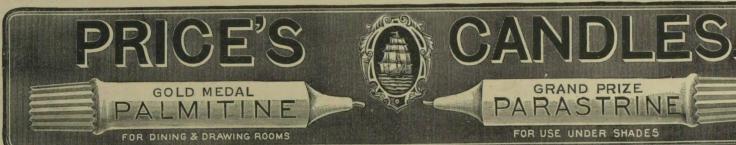
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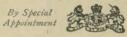
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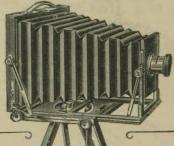
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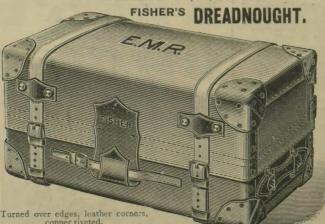
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